"THE STATE SECRET"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 226 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917 TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

For Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalia Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER,
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

CONSUMPTION.

APOLOGY.

Owing to rapid increase of patients due to the
WONDERFUL RESULTS
of my treatment, there has been considerable delay in sending V. P. P. orders. All orders will now be sent in 2 or 3 days.

CONTRAST.

900,000 died last year of Phthisis in India. Thousands of Doctors must have treated them.
NONE of my patients died who took 3 months medicines.
Patients in 9 countries. What more convincing proof do you want that all other treatments fail and that I have
THE ONLY CURE?
Think well over this case and then come to me.
Bombay patient, last stage almost bedridden, declared "hopeless" by famous Specialists. Latest report. "Thanks for the cough mixture which has done my daughter's cough good, she is still free from fever, she is better and stronger and able to get about more."
No matter how many doctors tell you your case is "hopeless."
I CAN CURE YOU.
Trust the man who cured a well-known Government Official under supervision of Government Doctor.

Rev. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., LL.D.
76, Lamington Road,
Opposite Lal Chimney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of September 1917, at 12 o'clock noon (S.T.), when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 5th day of September 1917, and which were set out in the Notice convening the last mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company forwarded to the Shareholders, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.
Bombay, dated this 18th day of September, 1917.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Registered Office,
42,48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
9884

NOTICE.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 42-48 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 28th day of September 1917, at 12-30 o'clock noon (S.T.) when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1917 and which were set out in the Notice convening the last mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company forwarded to the Shareholders, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.
Bombay, dated this 13th day of September, 1917.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.
Registered Office,
42-48 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
9885.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of September 1917, at 5-0 o'clock (S.T.) when the Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 6th day of September 1917, and which were set out in the Notice convening the last mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company forwarded to the Shareholders will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.
Bombay, dated this 13th day of September, 1917.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents.
Registered Office,
42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
9886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Bakri Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th Sept. 1917. 9881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

SEALED OFFERS by letter will be received by the Munitions Board on 10th of October, 1917, for the monthly supply of about:—
Dosootie buff 100,000 sq. yards.
Dosootie white 75,000 sq. yds.
Specification and samples of the material may be seen at the nearest Ordinance Arsenal or Depot. Full particulars with regard to the tender may be obtained on application to the under noted address. Tenders of actual manufacturers or of accredited agents of manufacturers will be considered.
Address:—
CONTROLLER, (TEXTILE SUPPLIES.)
Indian Munitions Board, Simla.
9849

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the RACE COURSE, POONA, at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd September, 1917.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1917.
2. To discuss any other business brought forward.

By Order.
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
9849

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
JAPANESE ARTS & CURIOS
WHERE?
NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS
Opposite Currency Office.
WAIT FOR THE OPENING DAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 21st September, 1917, at 4 p.m. at our Rooms.
Very Rare Opportunity for Rajas, Nawabs and Gentlemen to secure Artistic and Historical Statues etc., to Decorate their Palaces, Halls and Drawing Rooms.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable rare specially selected Artistic coloured and white marble Italian statues, life size marble statues, marble table, ornaments, marble fountain, Busts, Electric Figured Hall and Standing Lamps, Pedestals, etc.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 21st day of September, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction in the shop next to the National Bank and opposite the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "ISCHIA."

A specially selected rare consignment comprising very valuable rare specially selected artistic coloured and white marble Venice, Italian statues; life size marble statues, marble table ornaments, busts; electric figured hall and standing lamps, pedestals by well-known artists on various subjects, statue pillars, marble flower vases, marble fountain flower stands etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO STATIONERS, ARCHITECTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES STATIONERY ETC., ETC., BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS JOHN FABER AND STAEDTLER.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sharp at their auction rooms next to post office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—
4 cases stationary, etc., by John Faber and Staedtler comprising Ink stands, Nickle pencils, color pencils, patent penknives, spring pencils, pen holders, drawing color pencils, M. o' Pearl and Ivory pen holders, Ivory paper knives, patent and drawing pins, combination pencil sets, painting boxes, drawing sets color drawing pencils, rulers, combination seal sets, Ink and pencil erasers, red and blue pencils, Lead pencils typewriter erasers, Carpenter pencils, automatic pencils artist's rubber, pencil sharpners, rubber rings, etc., etc.
The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21s September, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria in good order.
1 English rubber tyred square landau, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-3, 6 years quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF RING FRAME FLY (WASTE.)

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 12 noon, (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Sopari Baug Road, Parel, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Goolam Hoosein

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—*(Contd)*

Ahmedbhoy and Co., the following:—
About 12,000 lbs. Ring Frame Fly (Waste).
A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF SELLING MANURE FROM THE MUNICIPAL PITS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 10 a.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flats Chowki:—
The Righ of selling manure from the Municipal Pits at the Clerk Road Reservoir, Tardeo Flats, commencing from 1st November 1917, for one year or three years.
For details and conditions of sale of the above right apply at the Municipal Commissioner's office Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer G. Ward, in his office at Nagam Cross Road Dadur or to the undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 21st September, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MAIZE, Gutta Kathiu Jelutong, Sheep skins, Ground fodder, Gunny bags, Poppy seed, Copra, Ground nuts, Tapioca roots and Tapioca ampas, Rattans, Wool, Hides, Tanned skins, etc., etc. ex., s. Panjim and Damao.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government the following cargo ex. the above vessels: About 929 bags maize, 25 cases guttta kathiu, 132 cases jelutong, 64 bundles sheep skins, 624 bags ground fodder, 78 bundles gunny bags, 1 case weasands, 1,302 bags poppy seeds, 2,820 bags copra, 289 bags tapioca roots, 135 bales wool, 23 bundles cow hides, 10 bundles tanned skins, 13 bundles cut pieces of hides, 347 bags manure, 58 cases pieces of skins, pickled and intestines, 124 bundles rattans, 1,099 bags tapioca ampas, 655 bags ground nuts, 83 bags oil cakes, etc.
The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within 10 days from the date of sale. All the goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.
If not cleared by the 10th day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until cleared to cover extra charges, etc., due by the cargo

AUCTION SALE OF COPRA.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, Near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., and under instruction from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., and on account of the concerned the following cargo, S. S. "Damao"

2581 Bags Copra.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE, & Co.,
Bombay, 21st September, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted." "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 4 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

(For Public Notices see Front Page)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CIGAR LIGHTERS for Ford Cars.—Watch Case Pattern, Rs. 10-8 complete. EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 994—4

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 3

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows street, Fort.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kilta, Panjab. 9601.

BEST KASHMIR ALMONDS at As. 10, Sweet Apricots at As. 5, Walnut Kernels at As. 4, and best Hing at Rs. 2-4 per lb.; Genuine Musk at Rs. 35, Pure Saffron at Re. 1-8 and Refined Silajit at As. 8 per tola. KASHMIR STORES, Srinagar, No. 119. 9761

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVARS' COLLEGE of COMMERCE.—Practical courses of Commerce for Practical Appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9339

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the S. S. "Huntball" SECOND and THIRD OFFICERS and 5th ENGINEER. Certificated men necesary.. Apply to Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Bombay. 9796

WANTED—THREE GRADUATES for English, Science, and Mathematics respectively for the Wadia Nargol Parsi School. Native Christians preferred. Apply to R. P. JEHANGIR, Rast Goftar Office, Fort Bombay. 9855

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach English to girls in the Thana Municipal Marathi Girls' School. Pay Rs. 35 per month. Apply with testimonials before the 29th September, 1917, to GANGADAS MANGALDAS, Esq., Chairman, School Board, Thana Municipality. 9875

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS by a Mahomedan Gentleman to look after and teach children. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9870

WANTED—YOUTHS having some knowledge of Gujarati Accounts for the "Empress Mills" at Nagpur. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the Agents, TATA SONS & Co., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9303

WANTED—For services on Military Farms in Mesopotamia five CLERKS. Previous experience of office work unnecessary. Good prospects for young men of good education. Commencing salary Rs. 50 per month plus 50 per cent. Bata and 12½ per cent. Mesopotamia allowance. Apply in own handwriting stating age and educational qualifications to ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DAIRY FARMS, Southern Circle, Poona. 9389

WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER for the Municipality of Lucknow, with at least 10 years' experience on construction and maintenance of Public Works. The applicant should have obtained either (a) degree at one of the recognized English Engineering Colleges or (b) passed the A.M.I.C.E., examination or (c) obtained a diploma as an Engineer at one of the Indian Engineering Colleges. The applications stating age and qualifications of the applicant and the salary required by him should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and will be received up to 31st October, 1917. By Order, M. N. CHAKHAST, Secretary, Municipal Board, Lucknow. 9879

SITUATION WANTED.

MOTOR DRIVER.—Respectable and thoroughly competent MOTOR DRIVER SEEKS EMPLOYMENT with European or Indian Gentleman. Several years' experience and excellent references. —Apply Box No. 180., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a graduate in any capacity. Understands cotton and share business. Possesses teaching and clerical experience. Apply Box No. 204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9378

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Easter Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9553

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A second-hand STEAM ROAD ROLLER, 8 tons, in good order. Apply to Messrs. TEJOO KAYA and Co., New Nagpada, Bombay. 9708

DALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORE SHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

FOR SALE—WATER HEATER 6 by 3½, shaftings 22' by 6½" Avery's and Williams, Scales, 2 to 6 grooved, and 24" by 7" to 48" by 13½." Rope pulleys, John Greenhalughs Willows gunmetaled valve boxes, for Bailing Press, Distributing, Relieving. Starting, etc., for Engine pumps, delivery, suction, etc., slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9770

PUBLIC NOTICES:

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A BAND MASTER for the Imperial Service Infantry, Alwar, on the following conditions:—
1. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200.
2. Rent free unfurnished house.
3. Appointment permanent subject to preliminary probation of six months and service will be guided by State Rules.
4. Four months' salary must be deposited as security which will be liable to confiscation only for quitting service without permission.

Applications must be accompanied with photos and copies of testimonials which will not be returned, and they should reach the undersigned before the 1st of October, 1917.

ARMY MINISTER,
in His Highness' Government,
ALWAR.
9763

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.
OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant for stock-taking. 9882.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.
NO. 10838.

SEALED TENDERS for supply by contract of the following articles of miscellaneous Marine Stores from October, 1917, to 31st March 1918, will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the 26th September 1917 after which hour no Tender will be received:—
(1) Bed sheets 10,000 in number.
(2) Pillow cases 10,000 in number.
2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post, if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
3. Any Tender containing conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.
4. Printed Tender Forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at this office.
5. Covers to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

B. H. JONES.
For Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.
Bombay, 18th September, 1917 9883.

AMUSEMENTS.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

"The best that has been seen at the Lyceum for many a long day. Full of patriotism, love and adventure. Everybody who wishes to be stirred, interested, and amused should go and see it."—THE PEOPLE, LONDON.

This magnificent drama now being rehearsed by the

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

For production at the

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
EVERY DAY A FRESH SUCCESS BY THE POPULAR
HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY
TO NIGHT AT 9-30
THE AMERICAN COMEDY:
"THE BOOMERANG"

How love recoiled upon a doctor who was trying to drive it out of a nervous patient. A brilliant play splendidly received a fortnight ago.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"THE PRODIGAL SON."

The story of a weak man, led astray by a wicked woman, who returns home after many years' hard work and makes amends. The play has been considerably remodelled since last season.

TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 9-30
"RAFFLES"

The story of E. W. Hornung's famous crack cricketer and gentleman who was also a burglar, and how a woman's jealousy was the cause of his being exposed.

SUNDAY NEXT.
MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

Ouida's world-famous Anglo-French drama, which was played by the Company on a previous visit by command before his Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

MONDAY AT 9-30 p.m.
The screaming farce:
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

TUESDAY AT 9-30 p.m.
By special request:
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

NO MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30 p.m.
"MILESTONES"

THURSDAY, BANK HOLIDAY
MATINEE AT 5 p.m.
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

THURSDAY AT 9-30 p.m.
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

Night prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
Booking at ROSE & Co.
Week days: from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturday: from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.

LAST EVENING OF PRESENT PICTURE BILL.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-45 ONLY.
"DESPERATION"
"THE GIRL REPORTER'S SCOOP"
"PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH"
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Bombay's Premier Palace of Amusement.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 ONLY.
BANDMAN VARIETIES
LEYWOOD & NORELL
in their Burlesque Impressions
IN A NEW PROGRAMME
EXCELSIOR PICTURES
MAY BRILLIANT
Soubrette Songstress from
The London Variety Theatre.
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 3, 2, 1 and annas 8 and 4.

TO-NIGHT
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
September 21st at 9-30 p. m.
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
and an interpretation of the
"RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM"
by Mrs. E. V. WATSON
in aid of
THE LEAGUE OF MERCY
under the patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.
Music arranged by
PROFESSOR DAWSON.
60 PERFORMERS.
Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY Co.
Presents
A MONSTER TRIPLE ATTRACTION
A THOROUGH VARIETY BILL
STILLWELL
presents the
SENSATIONAL ILLUSION
"AYESHA" or "the Wonderful FIRE of LIFE"
SEE MDLLE. ELSIE AS "SHE"
the 20th Century Wonder
SEE THE SPIRIT TABLE
MATTER through MATTER
MDLLE. ELSIE penetrates a canvas covering
AND STILLWELL
IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME of LATER MAGIC
EACH AND EVERY TRICK NEW TO BOMBAY and A NOVELTY IN ITSELF.
THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN TENOR
O. BUGATTAI
In selections from Italian OPERAS
"TRAVATORE" (Santalucia)
"BALATA" (I hear you calling me, "Faust" etc.)
MISS ZILLA
Bombay's charming young artiste, in new choruses
MISS STELLA
In more new Songs
MISS QUEENIE LLOYD
In some more flashes of her own,
CONCLUDED BY THE
WEATHERLEY'S SURPRISE PARTY
presenting a Western Musical Flare Up
"HANDS UP"

DO NOT FAIL
to make a special note in your diary
TO SEE
the most exciting and thrilling and grand
FINAL INSTALLMENT.
of Universal's latest superserial
"THE PURPLE MASK"
featuring Grace Cunard and Francis Ford
showing thrice nightly.
AT
7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC CELEBRITIES ON THE SCREEN!
EXCELSIOR
TO-MORROW at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A GRAND FILM PRODUCTION! A GREAT DRAMATIC EVENT!
"MASKS & FACES"
Produced at the invitation of the
BRITISH ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART
In which the following leaders of the British Stage will appear:—
SIR SQUIRE BANCROFF, SIR ARTHUR PINERO,
SIR JOHNSTONE FORBES ROBERTSON,
SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER, SIR J. M. BARRIE,
SIR JOHN HARE, G. BERNARD SHAW,
H. B. IRVING, GELARD DU MAURIER,
DENNIS NEILSON TERRY, WEEDON GROSSMITH,
DION BOUCICAULT, BEN WEBSTER, MISSES IRENE VANBRUGH,
GLADYS COOPER, LILLAH McCARTHY, WINIFRED EMERY,
STELLA PATRICK CAMPBELL, VIOLA TREE, MABEL RUSSELL,
ELLALINE TERRISS, LILIAN BRAITHWAITE, RENEE MAYER and a host of other Stage Celebrities.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Annas 8 & 4. Plans at Theatre open on Thursday.

LAST NIGHT OF "THE PURPLE MASK" AND "THE PERILS of the SECRET SERVICE."
LOOK OUT
Commencing Saturday, 22nd instant.
AT THE
ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA. LAMINGTON ROAD (North.)
ANOTHER MIGHTY
ITALA—FILM
ITALA—FILM
A most sensational LOVE DRAMA—5,000 feet,
ENTITLED
THE FAULT
THE FAULT
featuring Italy's best actress called Star of the Screen
PINA-MENICHELLI
PINA-MENICHELLI
in a role yet unsurpassed.
Also a roaring comedy by the world famed comedian
FOOLSHEAD-FOOLSHEAD
FOOLSHEAD-FOOLSHEAD
who is in the best of Health with ITALA FILM Co.
and not dead as it was made to believe by false rumours.
OUR MIGHTY PROGRAMME INCLUDES
PATHE GAZETTE—LATEST—AND BEAUTIFUL COLOURED SCENERY.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
THE FIRST PATHE COMBITONE FILM
"CENTRAL ARIZONA"
Tinted with an entirely new process. A film of unsurpassable beauty and charm.
11th and 12th Episodes of our great Serial
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
"Million Volunteers" "Foreign Alliance"
Featuring the adorable
PEARL WHITE.
"LUKE'S HONEYMOON"
The second of two-part comedies by this famous comedian.
A Laugh in every foot.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TIME 7, 8-45 10-30 p. m. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES. LAMINGTON ROAD.

Diplomacy on the Screen!
The really interesting photoplay
"THE STATE SECRET"
has just one day more to run
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNY ROAD)
GOOD NEWS!
The next glorious Indian film
"RAJA HARISCHANDRA!"
with all eclat and grandeur of ancient oriental mythology starts to-morrow, Saturday
It is just the sister film to the famous "LANKA A-FLAME."
Come early, as there is again going to be a tremendous rush to witness the immortal self-denial and self-sacrifice of the veracious KING HARISHCHANDRA at the altar of Truth.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 3rd of Julhaj, 1335.
Hindu: 5th Sud of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Jewish: 8th of Thisri, 5678.
Parsi: 11th of Farwardin, 1287.
Sunrise: 6h. 27min.; **Sunset:** 6h. 38min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.
Lecture, Y.W.C.A., 6-30 p.m., "On Foot to the Pindari Glacier," illustrated with lime-light views, by Miss F. Shoesmith.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22.

Poona Races: Second Meeting, 1st Day.
Girl Guides' Sale of Work in Aid of Prisoners of War Fund, Y. W. C. A., Mayo Road, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 23.

Organ Recital at Town Hall by Mr. Mortimer in aid of Seamen's Institute, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, September 24

Municipal Corporation meeting 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m. Registered Letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and Parcels up to 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 27.

Bakri Id (Mahomedan Holiday) Banks closed.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: at 6-30. Bandman Varieties and Cinema.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in "The Land of Promise."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road. 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 9-45 and 10-15 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 8-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

RADIANT CLUB AMBULANCE CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the above club Classes in First Aid of the St. John's Ambulance Association will be conducted in English every Sunday commencing from the 23rd instant by Dr. R. K. Bhat at Sion in the Sheth Varjivandas Madawdas' Charitable Dispensary from 7 a.m. to 8-30 a.m. Intending persons should register their names with Mr. R. D. Khade, Secretary, A. H. V. Shabha, at Sion.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

At the Royal Opera House last night the Howitt-Phillips Company presented "The Land of Promise" for the first time this season. It is the story of a girl who gave the best years of her life as companion to an elderly lady, who promised to make amends by her will; but she left her nothing. She had to emigrate to Canada to a brother who had married a very common barmaid. Unable to live with the sister-in-law, in a moment of despair she promises to marry a rough farmer. Although at the commencement terrible difficulties arise, she later grows to love her husband and they are prepared to take the rough with the smooth.

Mr. Charles Howitt and Miss Gertrude Godart, as Taylor and Norah, are the stars, and they played their parts with the intelligence one expects of them. They were most exacting, too, and called for many varieties of passion. Miss Doris Phillips was Norah's sister-in-law, the sharp-tongued, unreasonable woman who caused all the trouble, and earned much applause for her big scene in Act 2. Mr. Rerey Baverstock and Mr. Gordon Hyde were splendid in the later portion of the play and in Act 1 Miss Isabel Fladgate and Mr. H. B. Waring added a clever human touch. The production wwas in every way admirable and was much enjoyed.

To-night "The Boomerang" will be repeated.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

913-17—Dubash and Co, Messrs Maneckchand Gulabchand and Co a firm v Ramrao Harischandra Mantri.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS ON COMR'S REPORT AND FOR DECREE IN TERMS OF AGREEMENTS IN COURT.

482-15—Mirza M and M, Naranji Waghji v Keshavji Waghji and ors, Madh K and Ch, Tyabji D and Co, Ard H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

699-16—Iralal and Co, Mangaldas Ramdas v Iehhalal Jugmohundas and ors, Payne and Co, In person, Part heard.
725-17—Malvi M R and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Balkisson Hardayal and anr, Khandwalla and Co.
428-16—Shamrao M and H. Jugmohundas Vandravandas v The Ahmedabad Fine Spg Wvg Co Ltd (in liquidation), Madhowji K and Ch.
356-17—Motichand and D. Dada Haji Essak v Munchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H and Co.
S C Ct 678/24898-16—Merwanji K and Co, Phiroze C Mistry v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
S C Ct 679/24899-16—Merwanji K and Co, Phiroze C Mistry v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
92-16—Little and Co, Dayamboo widow and ors v Mariamboo widow and ors, Ragh N and Co, Little and Co.
366-17—Ragh N Co, Mariambai Miyanji widow v Amtoolaboo widow and ors, Little and Co.
470-17—Moti and D, Ratansey Devkaran v Messrs Nanu N Bharucha and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. ISLAM GYM.

A cricket match was played yesterday between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt L A F Weigall, b Bham	14
R H Cheetham, b Battawala	30
F M Garnett, c and b Bham	5
Talbot, c Asif, b Syed Ibrahim	46
Sir F L Sprott, not out	17
E E Christie, not out	3
The rest did not bat.	
Total (for 4 wickets)	115

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Battawalla, not out	33
Vali Ahmed, b Adams	2
A E Bham, c and b Garnett	13
H Visram, c Racker, b McCormack	24
Syed Ibrahim, c Cheetham, b Racker	3
The rest did not bat.	
Extra	1
Total (for 4 wickets)	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bustani	10	22	3	0
Syed Ibrahim	8	14	3	1
Bham	11	53	1	2
Battawalla	9	26	2	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
McCormack	11	26	3	1
Adams	7	12	2	1
Garnett	4	12	0	1
Talbot	4	16	0	0
Racker	4	8	2	1

POONA RACING SEASON

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1½ miles.

Kiltoi 9-12, Bachelor's Wedding 9-8, Swanker 9-2, Thunder 8-12, Calder Vale 8-12, Triple Alliance 8-6, Pantomime II 8-6, Silver Thrush 8-4, Dersingham 8-1, Matchlock 7-12, Footman 7-7, Royal Ambition 7-6, Brownii 6-13, Screamer 6-12, Spenser 6-0, Dorian 6-0, St. Guthlac 6-0.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Black Walnut 9-12, All Silk 9-10, Fire Finch 9-4, Waynflete 9-0, Miss Rollestone 8-12, M. Dame 8-7, Hoppner 8-3, Verres 8-1, Brave Simon 7-9, Binfield Grove 7-7, Premiere 7-6, Romanesque 7-0.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Dress 9-12, Lavenier 9-9, Penny Pie 9-7, King's Head 9-6, Servian 9-1, Dollett 8-13, Billy Bawn 8-12, Highfield Lady 8-10, Hunyadi 8-7, Bright Bird 8-7, Bellicose 8-6, Andoversford 7-13, Mintspear 7-11, Birthday Clothes 7-10, Arras 7-10, Kitty Shara 7-6, Fine Trout 7-6, Torsen 6-6, Pinkflanner 6-0.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Margreen 9-11, Gladiator 9-8, Somali 9-5, Athlete 9-5, Rueful 9-3, Madrina 9-3, Lebanon 8-13, Bright Bird 8-9, Aquatint 8-7, Partial Eclipse 8-7, Decorum 8-5, Mossy 8-2, Impecunious 7-7, Short Skirt 7-6, Adelaide II 7-5, Kit Grey Leg 6-0.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Goldfish II 9-12, Kayid 9-10, Collingwood 9-9, Beyrut 9-6, Ruby Mine 8-12, Peacemaker 8-6, Nawabzada 8-1, Longboat 7-13, Section 7-12, Black Hussar 7-11, Gazal 7-6, Iron Chest 7-2, Ajmer 6-6, Morning Light 6-0.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kestrel II 9-13, Dick Turpin 8-10, Black Friar 8-5, Black Boy 7-13, Maple 7-13, Altiora 7-0, Sugar Cane 6-13.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-12, Ajax 9-8, Tajilmulook 9-4, Excelsior 8-12, Arrow 8-3, Osprey 7-11, Minoru 7-10, Bluey Lee 7-10, Black Ivory 7-8.

(Continued from column 3.)

to the Postmaster-General a general increase of 15 per cent. in the salary of all the postmen including readers and overseers. The P. M. G. is said to have sent a reply, the reverse of sympathetic, to the Presidency Postmaster. Subsequently, he gave sanction on 4th September to certain proposals for revising the grades, with no satisfactory results. I do not think it would be arguing on behalf of the men, if I were to add here that the improvement held out to the men was hardly in proportion to the tremendous increase in the volume of work during the decade 1907-1917 and yet it seems strange that in certain quarters an attempt has been made to hold up the men as ungrateful and what not.

WHERE PUBLIC INTEREST COMES IN.

However that may be, it is most unfortunate that because the authorities and the men cannot come to an amicable settlement, the public should suffer from loss and inconvenience. The way in which things are being handled at the Post Office does not augur well for a speedy settlement or for the adequate safeguarding of public interests. The present crisis is in every respect unlike that of the Railway or the Mill industry. As was pointed out in the "Chronicle" the other day, the public are vitally interested in it, and they should urge the need for an early settlement of the prevailing differences. It should be particularly easy work for the authorities to negotiate with the duly constituted attorneys of the men and arrive at some sort of understanding. The men have shown no disposition to be "obdurate" and have been on the contrary, perfectly willing to accept any reasonable proposal.

Mr. Vincent is said to have visited the Post Office in the course of the day and was closeted with the authorities for some time. It is not known what took place at this consultation. I do not think, it has had anything to do with the question of maintaining peace and order. The men have been simply "Passive Resisters," perhaps without themselves being aware of it and they have shown no inclination to be unruly or troublesome. They have behaved in a spirit of calm resignation and trust in the justice of their own claims.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

GROWING INCONVENIENCE TO THE PUBLIC.

DELIVERY OF ENGLISH MAILS DELAYED.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

THURSDAY NIGHT.

The strike of the postmen continues. This morning the men met at their temporary rendezvous—the Esplanade Maidan, and renewed their resolve to make a firm stand until their grievances were met in a fair and equitable manner. The police were conspicuous by their absence. There was no attempt at negotiations on the part either of the Postal authorities or of the strikers this morning.

GROWING CONGESTION OF MAILS.

The Postal authorities in the meanwhile are trying to cope with the work, which in spite of their admirably strenuous efforts, is accumulating heavily. The outsiders including the military, whose assistance has been availed of, have been unable to handle any appreciable amount of the large volume of letters, newspapers and other postal articles. I am told that the mail bags received by the Calcutta and some other mails had not even been touched until late in the evening. The receipt of the English mail overland from Madras at 6-30 p.m. by the postal express has added to the volume of work awaiting disposal. An attempt was being made very soon after the receipt of the English mails to sort them out and the public were given to understand that no delivery would be effected until to-morrow morning.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATIONS.

The delivery of the inland mails has been, naturally enough, thrown out of gear and almost everything was at sixes and sevens at the General Post Office this morning. The greater part of yesterday's letter mails was distributed in some places late this morning. In accordance with the Presidency Postmaster's notice to the public, several business people called at the Post Office a number of times for their "tappals"; but they were many of them informed in writing or otherwise that delivery would be effected either at their homes or at their business offices. I understand in most cases this could not be done. In the Fort and at the town delivery offices, so far only the post of important people and business houses has been attended to. Humbler people are left to shift for themselves or altogether ignored.

As yesterday, the assistance of the soldiers from the old town barracks was continued to-day. About 25 or 30 telegraph men were again called in; but they could do little or nothing to help the authorities, inasmuch as they could hardly read or write. They are said to have been idly sitting at the Post Office for some hours.

The Telegraph men, with some of whom I had a talk, do not care for postal work. Such of them as are detailed to duty at the Post Office, are paid at the rate of an anna per heur, for the number of hours they work and that is nothing to them. They get at the Telegraph Office a small fixed monthly pay and allowances in addition to which they also get commission at the rate of 5 pies for each telegram they deliver in the case of the cyclist section and 7 pies in the case of the non-cyclist section. Each of them thus makes an average monthly income of from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 and the Post Office has no attraction for them. Besides, their sympathies are really with the strikers whom they regard as the aggrieved party, and so, if they can help it, they do not heartily wish to act as substitutes. The same may be said with regard to the packers also. They are willing to continue in their legitimate sphere of work and are not desirous of undertaking postmen's duties. If the men, who have not gone on strike, themselves not belonging to the rank and file of the strikers, have rendered "assistance" by discharging their daily duties, it is indeed "assistance," whose character nobody need mistake. The Presidency Postmaster is said to have advertised for the services of temporary men at Rs. 3 a day to act as postmen for the period of the strike.

GRATUITOUS MISREPRESENTATIONS.

While on the point, it is of interest to note that certain attempts have been made to misrepresent the case of the men, so as to mislead the public that they were really making extortionate demands that no sane authority could grant. That, of course, is not the case, as a reference to the statement which was published in the "Chronicle" would show. The Presidency Postmaster is credited with having told some interviewer that the postmen wanted double their pay. One can hardly believe it, unless one can suppose that that authority was so dull as not to comprehend the men's demands. What the men want is clearly set forth in that statement and I think, deserves to be re-stated here. After mentioning the various considerations justifying their demand, they had asked for increase in the case of

Probationers	from Rs. 12	to Rs. 15
Postmen, 4th Grade	from Rs. 15	to Rs. 20
Postmen, 3rd Grade	from Rs. 17	to Rs. 25
Postmen, 2nd Grade	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 30
Postmen, 1st Grade	from Rs. 25	to Rs. 40
Reader	from Rs. 30	to Rs. 50
Overseer	from Rs. 30	to Rs. 60

The last mentioned two classes occupy a distinct position from that of the postmen, and are men who have served loyally and faithfully for many years.

P. M. G. BLOCKS THE WAY TO SETTLEMENT.

It is believed that the Presidency Postmaster had as a matter of fact recommended

(Continued in column 2.)

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

SCHEME FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES.

INSTRUCTION TO MEMBERS OF SOCIETIES.

LAST DAY'S SITTING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

The Co-operative Conference again met at the Council Hall this morning at 11 a.m. the Hon. Mr. Carmichael presiding in the absence of his Excellency the Governor. Srimant Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chairman of the sub-committee appointed to consider Mr. Joshi's paper about the co-operative secretaries training class, placed before the Conference the report of the Committee. The sub-committee recommended the adoption of Mr. Joshi's scheme subject to the following changes:—Honorary organisers and other co-operators should have three members on the Board as representatives of primary societies Trades, the knowledge of which is essential for the development of co-operation, should have one representative on the Board. The Chairman of the Committee should be selected by the Board and need not necessarily be a non-official. The Board should have a vice-president elected by it and not a vice-chairman. Elementary accountancy should be included in the junior course. For the first three years the senior course should be held in Bombay subject to the discretion of the Registrar as regards the holding of the senior course at other centres. The junior course should be held at Broach instead of at Ahmedabad. As regards Belgaum it may be held either at Poona or at the discretion of the Registrar.

This report was after some discussion unanimously adopted by the Conference.

SOCIETIES IN NATIVE STATES.

Mr. C. N. Seddon then introduced his committee's report on Mr. Jadhav's proposal. The report said:—It is unnecessary to consider the application of the Act of 1912, to Native States as this is clearly impossible. But on the other hand if the Native States wish to adopt an Act in their own territories of the same kind as our Act, there is no reason why they should not do it. It is believed that in the large States such an Act has been very usually enacted. But any Act of any legislature can only apply to the territories under the authority of that legislature. While we recognise that it is desirable to assist the Native States and their subjects we think that any particular suggestion should emanate from such States. It is not desirable or possible for us to take the first step. With regard to particular suggestions, the following remarks are offered:—(1) There is no objection to the Registrar and his assistants helping societies in Native States, so far as they can arrange it without detriment to their other work. But it is not possible to guarantee or promise such help in all cases, for these officers have work of their own, which is constantly increasing and is already very extensive. (2) There is no objection to inviting the representatives of the Native States to a common conference. They may be given any assistance in the way of training and discussion and any other way that may be possible subject to the condition that this should be done at the expense of the States benefited. (3) That the Central Bank cannot finance societies in Native States by its agreement with the Secretary of State, and that it is not desirable that it should, unless the Registrar has complete control over such societies, and this appears impossible to arrange. (4) That other minor facilities should be considered on their merits, if and when any State applies for such facilities on behalf of any of its subjects or institutions. This report was also, unanimously adopted.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF SOCIETIES.

Mr. Keatinge, Chairman of the Committee, appointed to consider Rao Bahadur Talmaki's paper on the subject of social and educational activities of the co-operative societies, then proposed the adoption of his report by the Conference. The report said:—The Committee favour the idea of an organisation of the nature suggested in the paper. This organisation should have its headquarters in Bombay city, but may extend its operations throughout the Presidency. The objects of the organisation are (a) co-operative propaganda: (1) a library of co-operative literature, (2) co-operative publication, (3) the organising of co-operative meetings, lectures, conferences, etc., (4) the training of co-operative secretaries and workers. (b) The promotion of social and educational advancement in co-operative areas. (c) Organising and supervising affiliated societies in Bombay city. (d) Affording advice and guidance in co-operative matters when requested to do so. The report was unanimously passed.

FRANCHISE TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The discussion on Mr. Devadhar's proposal about giving the franchise of representation to co-operative societies so far as Municipalities and District and Taluka Local Boards were concerned was then resumed.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas proposed that the discussion should be adjourned, but his proposal failed and the resolution on being put to the vote, was lost by a majority of votes.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES AND CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES.

Prof. Kale's proposition for starting co-operative stores and consumers' societies was then duly proposed, seconded and passed.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES FOR WORKMEN.

Mr. Rajwadkar then proposed the following resolution:—(1) Due efforts should be made to start one or more separate Co-operative Credit Societies for Workmen in each factory. (2) The Registrar may be requested to frame by-laws for such societies and distribute them, broadcast among factory owners and factory workmen. (3) The factory owners should be induced to assist in the work. (4) The Government may be requested to assist the co-operative housing societies of workmen by extending to them the provision of the Bombay City Improvement Trust Act. (5) The Trust be requested to help co-operative housing societies of workmen by providing them with convenient sites on cheap terms.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR MILK SUPPLY IN CITIES.

Three of the five of Mr. Rajwadkar's proposals having been adopted, Dr. Mann introduced his paper on co-operative organisation of the milk supply of cities from outside villages, urging the establishment in cities of co-operative societies for organising their milk supply, and proposed a resolution accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Siddhanath Dondev Garud opposed the resolution, which, however was duly passed.

The other two proposals of Mr. Rajwadkar were then considered along with Mr. Robello's paper on co-operative housing societies, why and how they should be encouraged. In the discussion that followed several gentlemen, including the Hon. Mr. Orr and Mr. Ewbank, took part. Both Mr. Rajwadkar's proposals and Mr. Rebello's proposition were unanimously adopted by the Conference.

SUPERVISING BODIES IN URBAN SOCIETIES.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, of the Cosmos Credit Society, in his paper advocated the necessity of starting supervising bodies in urban societies and proposed a resolution, asking the department to encourage the formation of such bodies. The proposition, having been duly supported, was accepted by the Conference.

INSTRUCTION TO MEMBERS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's scheme for providing instruction to members of co-operative societies, with a view to removing the obstacles to their efficient working owing to illiteracy, was put before the Conference by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, in the former's absence in Kashmir. A small committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai, Mr. Devadhar, Dr. Mann, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Mr. Marrs and Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, was appointed to work out the details of the scheme. Sir Vithaldas is going to find the necessary funds for the experiment in order to make an immediate start. The scheme was approved unanimously.

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF BORROWERS AND SURETIES.

Mr. F. J. Clark, Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, then placed his paper on the control and supervision of borrowers and sureties in urban societies, after which the Chairman announced that, owing to the "At Home" party at Government House at 5 p.m. that day, it was decided to dissolve the Conference at 4 p.m. Some papers that remained to be placed before the Conference would now be taken as read and recorded.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas then proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Carmichael for guiding the deliberations of the Conference, and to Mr. Ewbank for the trouble he took in organising the Conference. Mr. Devadhar associated himself with all the sentiments to which Mr. Lalubhai had given expression. The President then dissolved the Conference.

MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

DELAY IN RELEASE.

REGRETTED BY MOSLEM LEAGUE COUNCIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

A special meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League passed the following resolution and wired to the Viceroy, the Raja of Mahmoodabad, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—

Moslem community views with great concern and profound regret, delay in release of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and respectfully prays H. E. Viceroy that they be released soon.

REPORTED LOSS OF A PILGRIM SHIP.

OVER 100 MISSING.

A correspondent writes to the "Times of India."—On the 16th instant a sea-going vessel laden with 150 to 200 souls capsized in the Nerbadda river two miles from Broach. The survivers are said to be fifty to sixty. The total casualties are not known. Persistent efforts are being made to recover the corpses, which may have drifted into the sea which is not far off. The vessel was bound for pilgrimage to Bhadbhut, a village about 10 miles from Broach. According to some mythological computation the fair at Bhadbhut occurs at an interval 18 years when an additional "Bhadarva" month occurs.

FIVE-SHILLING NOTES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

It is suggested that five-shilling notes should be adopted in the United Kingdom, This would enable Government to sell surplus silver coin at a considerable profit.

HOW I CURED MY RHEUMATISM.

SOME GOOD ADVICE BY CORPL. T. S. WILBURN OF THE R.A.M.C.

Like stomach, liver or kidney disorders, and in fact most other bodily ills, rheumatism results simply from accumulation of impurities in the system. Call these germs, microbes bacilli, toxins, uric acid or anything you like, but they are all impurities and form the primary cause of organic disease. I used to think the only way to stop rheumatic pain was to drug the nerves and vital organs into partial insensibility by taking opiates and narcotic drugs, or rubbing on liniments. But I know better than to recommend such purely temporary expedients now. Instead, take a level teaspoonful of common refined *alkia saltrates* in water every second morning before breakfast, and notice how quickly it dissolves and permanently clears out of your system all disease-causing impurities and painful uric acid deposits or sharp crystals in stiff joints and sore muscles. There is nothing better to cleanse and regulate a torpid liver or to flush out clogged kidneys. You can get some of this inexpensive, standard compound from any chemist, and I have personally proved that it cures even the most severe case of rheumatism within a few days.—T. S. W.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. G. MOSTAPHA—You should apply to some newsagent.
A. C. M. CURSETJEE—We appreciate your point of view, but the matter had better be dropped.
"J. A. DIENNE"—Anonymous communications are always ignored.
"PESHOTAN", CITIZEN OF MAHIM, A PASSENGER, "K.", "UNITY", G. P. MERCHANT, MADANLAL CHAUDHRY.—Declined with thanks.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 21, 1917.

THE YOUNGER GENERATION.

The reply given by the Educational Member in the Imperial Council to Mr Sastri's question regarding attendance students at public meetings was a remarkably bland statement. Sir Sankara Nair could not have been more detached and non-committal if he were discussing some abstract astronomical proposition instead of a rather live and troublesome political issue. He said that "the Government of India have learnt from reports in the press that certain Local Governments have recently issued various instructions on the subject of the attendance of students at political meetings." As for the prospects of any further action being taken, Sir Sankaran stated: "The Government of India issued circular letter to the Local Governments on the 4th May, 1907. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to issue any further instructions."

We have heard much about the perils of "catastrophic changes," but nothin to beat the suggestion that inasmuch as a circular was issued by the Government of India in 1907 therefore no further action is called for in 1917 We put it to the Educational Member that the argument is not worthy of him or of the principle at stake. It is in fact less an argument than an evasion. The recent coercion of students was part and parcel of the general campaign of repression which happily the Government have now decided to abandon, and together with the general reparation and readjustment that is in progress it desirable that the ban laid upon students —which is really as indefensible as it unnecessary,—should be removed. Th common and plausible ground on which the prohibition of students from attending public meetings has been sought to be justified is that they may be saved from the fatal cogency which politica propagandists of a kind whom th Bureaucracy cannot persuade itself to love, are supposed to command. In other words they should be spared the possibly unsettling consequences of violent political oratory. All we can say is that if the Government of India will have the courage and fidelity to pursue their new policy of conciliation and decency, the theoretical contingency, to which we have referred,—and at no time did it have much basis of reality,—will not arise. On the other hand the continued imposition of needless and oppressive fetters on a section of the community that in the very nature of things is sensitive to a degree, must tend to keep them alarmed, fretful and labouring under a sense of grievance. The truism that violence begets violence, in big things as in small, must be borne in mind in this connection.

Apart from these specific considerations, it must be pointed out that so far as the principle of the prohibition is concerned the case is hopelessly against the Local Governments of whose doings the Government of India have come to know "from reports in the press." We have sufficiently canvassed this question in the past, but we return to it in the hope that having regard to the atmosphere of reason and goodwill which it is hoped to restore in Indian public life, and towards which, thanks to the speech of his Excellency the Viceroy at the opening of the new session of the Imperial Legislative Council and the events that have since taken place, a beginning has already been made, the matter will be reconsidered and the executive policy that has obtained so far revised. It would be superfluous to recapitulate the arguments that we have repeatedly urged upon the attention of the Government in these columns. But in order to enable them to realize how this question is regarded in independent and responsible quarters,—and it is useful on occasion to "see ourselves as others see us,"—we would quote certain highly pertinent and relevant observations made in mail week by the "National Weekly" *a propos* of a general discussion of the Indian situation. Our contemporary wrote:

"Under Lord Hardinge students were permitted to enrol themselves as volunteers for the guidance of delegates to the National Congress and the many provincial conferences which met in various cities. It is said that in the exercise of these self-imposed duties the students were noted for their order, quietness and every quality of good citizenship. But it would seem that anything in the nature of a political propaganda is obnoxious to the powers that be, and, in the Province of Madras, a Government Order, issued the other day, in the name of his Excellency Lord Pentland, forbids every student "to take part in public political discussions, to attend political meetings or to joi any political association." Thus, by a single stroke of his Lordship's pen the whole body of "academic citizens" are reduced to a state of infantile impotence, and the educational authorities are empowered to enforce the prohibitions of the Government. As the "Herald" sensibly observes, "it remains to be seen whether students whose minds have been nourished on Milton, Burke, and Mill will sit still before the spectacle of freedom slowly narrowing down to put them in the humiliating category of adult babies To understand the feelings of these students it should be remembered that although in point of years they may not be older than English undergraduates, they fill in Indian society place to which our own less precocious youths are strangers. Many of them are fathers of families and bear their full share of responsibility in the social and religious organisation their country: why should they be excluded from taking their share in its political movements? This is only part of the larger question,—a question which is hardly discussed in specific terms by the English newspapers nowadays, but which profoundly influences the controversies going on in Indian circles, and is likely soo to make itself recognised as the vita question of the future."

It seems to us that precisely because th Government of India issued a Circular on the subject of "Students and Politics" in 1907,—and have apparently since been resting on their laurels,—it is now fully time that they renewed their interest in the question, and revised not only their own attitude but the unco-ordinated policies of the Local Governments as well.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

What proved to be a very enthusiasti and, in many ways, a most successfu session of the Bombay Provincial Co operative Conference was concluded o Wednesday. This was in some measur due to the fact that the Conference met after a lapse of three years. The delay would have been unfortunate in any case, but it was especially so because, th co-operative movement being essentially a democratic movement, it would stagnate unless, in the absence of a living federation of all co-operative activities, th workers in it meet together, as often a possible, in a conference like this. Th value of it lies, as the Registrar, Mr Ewbank, stated on Tuesday, "not so much in its proceedings, important a they would be, as in the informal conversations, the comparing of notes and the exchange of ideas, in the friendships that would be made, and the inspiration that they would carry away for futur work." The decision to hold thi Conference this year was, therefore, wise one.

Lord Willingdon's presidential address, except in one important respect was as sympathetic as it was thoughtful His Excellency's definition alike of th aim and the working of the movemen left nothing to be desired. "With th increasing political, economic and educational development of this country," h said, "it is already apparent to many tha problems of vast dimensions are abov the horizon and I look to the co-operativ principle to help us to anticipate them in future years." This is so because, as we have so often pointed out, the democratic control of the economic life of a people, which the co-operative movemen seeks to secure, has both a moral and a material value. Proceeding to th working of the movement Lord Willingdon laid down the sound principle that "co-operation can only flourish in an atmosphere of self-reliance, of private initiative and of personal endeavour," and that "the motive power must be produced from within and no external machinery can replace it." And yet the Government of his Excellency have drafted certain rules to which we have more than once referred and which instead of preserving these elements intact are directly calculated to impair their force and, by increasing official control, to make the co-operative movement mere State department! The same glaring inconsistency between profession and practice is reflected in another passage of the Governor's speech. Referring to the numerous advantages of co-operative conference, he laid stress o the fact that these conferences, which "bring the co-operative staff and leading co-operators together," "dissipate or prevent misunderstandings." The Conference which concluded its session on Wednesday, successful and even notable as it was in many ways, can hardly be said to have removed the feelings of grave apprehension with which all those who are interested in the movement anticipate the effect of the objectionable Draft Rules, in case they are enforced, on its future development. Writing on Monday we expressed the hope that Lord Willingdon's Government had already recognised the wisdom of withdrawing the obnoxious rules and that his Excellency would be able to make a pronouncement to this effect at the Conference. Unfortunately however the Rules were not so much as mentioned in his Excellency's speech at the Conference. This seeming want of confidence in the non-official co-operators detracted not a little from the value of the Conference. During the course of the discussion on one of the papers read before the Conference, the Governor made an important pronouncement to the effect that "the Government could not issue an order compelling any district officer to attend one or any meeting of a co-operative society." We trust that Government will give a similar practical proof of their adherence to the true principles of co-operation by withdrawing the proposed Rule which *compels* a co-operative society to submit to the gratuitous infliction of the Collector's visit and advice as also the other obnoxious items.

Barring this important defect, the Conference proved a great success. Many interesting as well as informing papers on different questions connected with the movement were read and discussed. We shall deal with the more important of these on a later occasion. Meanwhile we cordially welcome a resolution passed by the Conference on the recommendation of one of the sub-committees appointed by it. Th Committee recommended the establishment of an organisation with headquarters in Bombay and extending its operation throughout the Presidency. The objects of the organisation will be to spread co-operative propaganda, to stimulate social and educational advancement in co-operative areas, to organise and supervise affiliated societies in Bombay city and generally to afford advice and guidance in co-operative matters. The purpose of the organisation which the Conference recommended should be founded is more or less to supplement the activities of the Co-operative Department instead of ultimately absorbing them altogether. On th other hand, India being pre-eminently an agricultural country and the co-operative movement having develope mainly in rural areas, what that movement wants above all at the moment, was thus summarised by the writer of th article entitled "Wanted—A Plunkett" in the current number of the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly," to which w referred on Monday:

"All the isolated co-operative efforts should be federated into an organic whole, their further development directed and guided by the inspiration of a high purpose. That high purpose should be the creation of a rural civilization, which is the greatest need of every agricultural country: and the heart and centre of the movement should be a non-official organising society composed of the agriculturists and their friends. The need of such a society is apparent to those who find everywhere in the rural areas isolated and individualistic agricultural production, served with regard to purchase and sale by private traders and dealers, who are independent of economic control alike from the consumers, the producers, and the State."

This organisation, which will not neglect the development of urban and industrial co-operation, must be based on the existing co-operative system, and, therefore, as the writer of the article emphasised, "the control of the Registrar's department over the latter will have to be withdrawn gradually but inevitably and transferred to the organisation society as it grows in influence and responsibility." Only when this is done, will true co-operation be said to flourish in the Presidency. The consummation may be difficult of attainment and long in coming. But come it must, provided earnest and persistent efforts are made. These efforts will not be made unless the educated classes begin to realise, in a much greater degree than they have done so far, the immense potentialities of the co-operative principle in extending the bounds of democracy.

Notes of the Day.

President Wilson and Russia.

President Wilson with the promptitude that is characteristic of his conduct of the war has just decided to send to Russia a mission of sixty Labour representatives to counteract the German propaganda. There is no doubt that, thanks to the American plutocrat's love of keeping himself always in the limelight, the United States has come to be regarded as a land of millionaires by the average non-American. Yet it would be no exaggeration to say that there is no country where the working classes are economically in a stronger position and where they exercise a greater political power than in the United States. It is not, however, surprising that the Germans should take advantage of a common though unfounded belief for their own sinister ends. The Maximalists of Russia, who have a considerable following, are as much against the capitalists as they were against political autocrats. The step which President Wilson has decided to take will soon show them that in the United States Labour is far from being a negligible factor in political life.

India's War Contribution.

The Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad did a distinct service to the country by his question in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the contribution of India to the war. Those who are acquainted with the character and extent of that contribution will not find anything new in the Finance Member's reply to the Raja's question. But unfortunately there are friends of India who have not sufficiently grasped the magnitude of her sacrifices in the war just as there are her detractors who never miss an opportunity of misrepresenting them. These sacrifices have been as numerous as they have been great in the aggregate. And it is therefore to be earnestly hoped that the public will co-operate with the various Local Governments in helping the latter to perform the important and difficult task, entrusted to them by the Government of India, of maintaining detailed and classified records of all contributions which have been made in the past or which may be made in the future towards the war, so as to facilitate their compilation and publication after the war. When this is done, it will be found that, whatever the croakings of the detractors, India poured forth out of her poverty as much as any part of the Empire gave of its plenty.

Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali.

The resolution which the Council of the All-India Muslim League have just passed, at a special meeting, regarding the delay in the release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, merely expresses the feelings which are agitating the Mahomedans of all shades of opinion throughout the country. As the resolution states, the whole Moslem community and indeed, we may add, Indians generally, view with growing concern the inexplicable delay in releasing Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. Having regard to the assurances given in the Imperial Council, and realising the depth of feeling on the subject among the public, we trust the Government of India will restore these most popular leaders of the Moslem community to liberty without further loss of time. Isn't there an Oriental proverb to the effect that in doing a good deed excessive cogitation should be avoided?

Reformed Mr. Lowndes.

While satisfaction rather than exultation is the prevailing feeling among all right-thinking people in India at the *amende honourable* made by Sir Michael O'Dwyer for his unfortunate blunder, there will, we think, be some legitimate regret that Mr. Lowndes should have got off scot-free for his not inconsiderable share in the business. A wholesome sense of relief at his good fortune appears to have induced in him a correct perception of his duties at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Council. When Sir Hugh Bray manifested a too persistent tendency to go off the rails Mr. Lowndes remarked:

"This Council will no doubt desire to hear Sir Hugh Bray's views on questions of general interest as he represents the Bengal commercial community. But he must keep to the resolution."

We trust the Law Member will continue to be on his Vice-Presidential good behaviour.

Sir Hugh Bray.

Sir Hugh Bray's speech in the Imperial Council yesterday was anything but an edifying contribution to the debate. He is evidently one of those who have succumbed to the strenuous propaganda that is afoot to stampede the European community in India into an anti-Indian camp. The irrelevent and discursive dissertation with which he favoured the Council was obviously intended less to assist in the deliberations of the meeting than to appeal to an outside gallery. We cannot but deplore that even so important a representative of the mercantile community as Sir Hugh should not have been above playing into the hands of a fanatical coterie that is seeking to set the British and the Indians in mutually opposed groups. The vast bulk of responsible European opinion in India, however, we have no doubt, views the flaunting defiance of his Majesty's Government and their policy which is being preached and practised in certain quarters, with the contempt which it deserves.

A Piquant Debate.

In the current number of the "Cornhill" Mrs. Asquith describes her meeting with General Booth in a railway carriage. The dialogue makes piquant reading. The honours of the debate were about evenly shared, but it is not mere chivalry that prompts us to give the palm to Mrs. Asquith. Thus:

He: Will you ride down Rotten Row in one of my Salvation bonnets?

She: Never! I think they are hideous. I can see your converts have been very conventional people. You take it for granted that I am vain and worldly, and you want to startle me into loving God. I have always believed in the Salvation Army, and give money to it, but I don't see that riding in your bonnet would bring in more souls or more subscriptions.

He: It would be an advertisement.

She: It would cover you, me, and your soldiers with ridicule.

He: Christ did not mind being ridiculed.

She: He would not have liked being advertised.

"Glucose"!

The freaks of routine in Government Departments, of course, have an infinite variety. But it is seldom that one comes across the pleasant spectacle of a Government Department in search of information about its own business. A writer in the "Daily News" gives a recent instance:

A firm of merchants in the provinces had a number of requests from retailers for glucose chips, for use as a substitute for sugar. Glucose in this form has the advantage over the liquid variety that it can be supplied in packages of any quantity, and does not involve the retailer in the expense of decanting into tins or some other receptacle. The firm in question wrote to the Ministry of Food for authoritative information as to the best method of using the chips. Grosvenor House shook its head, acknowledged the letter, and turned it over to the Board of Agriculture. Glucose being of vegetable extraction, there was some ground for the transfer, but all that resulted was a polite letter from a gentleman who was "directed by the President of the Board of Agriculture to say that the Board had never heard of glucose chips, and to ask you to be so good as to inform them what they are." Which engaging candour has been duly rewarded by the receipt not merely of a verbal description of the article in question, but a generous packet of it. So the Board knows now.

But we confess to a sneaking sympathy with the Board. Anything calling itself "Glucose" is not entitled to be either understood or remembered.

EXILES TAKEN FROM TRAIN IN FINLAND.

TO BE SENT BACK TO PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

The Helsingfors Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has consented to the Government's demand that it shall send back to Petrograd the exiles who were taken from the train while traversing Finland.

CADETS AND THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

The Committee of the Cadets' Party has passed a resolution urging the Cadets not to participate in the forthcoming Democratic Conference, because the Conference will only reflect the views of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and consequently cannot alleviate the country's position.

SPAN FOR QUEBEC BRIDGE.

RAISED NINETY FEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
QUEBEC, Sept. 20.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

The span for the Quebec bridge has now been raised ninety feet. Engineers have ordered that hoisting shall not exceed two feet in fourteen minutes.

CYCLONE IN SYDNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, Sept. 20.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

A remarkable cyclone has swept over the country and caused widespread damage. Two deaths have occurred and others are feared.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES CREAGH.

ALSO OF REV. LOUIS BORRISOW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Charles Creagh, formerly the Governor of British North Borneo, and the Rev. Louis Borrissow, formerly tutor to the Jam of Nawanagar.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir Stanley L. Batchelor has been appointed to act as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court during the absence on leave of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott.

FRENCH STAND IN FLANDERS.

GERMAN NATIONAL UNITY JEOPARDISED.

ENEMY AUTHORITIES PERTURBED.

FRENCH STAND IN FLANDERS

ATTACK ON FROIDMONT FARM.

REPULSED AFTER VIOLENT STRUGGLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Sept. 20.

A French communiqué says a German attack on a salient west of the Froidmont farm was repulsed after a short violent struggle.

In the Champagne in the region of Sonain and Teton lively bombardment was sustained.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL ON BEAUMONT-BEZONVAUX FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

A French communiqué says, our fire nullified an attempted attack south of Juvencourt and east of Craonne. The artillery duel continued violent on the Beaumont-Bezonvaux front.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy was unable to attack.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

A HEIGHT CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 19
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Sept. 20.

A French Eastern communiqué says in the lake region the French carried a height nine kilometres north-west of Momulista on Lake Ochrida.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING IN YPRES SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 20.

A British communiqué says, there was great reciprocal cannonading in the Ypres sector. Our aeroplanes on Tuesday, in spite of very unfavourable weather, continued to observe for our artillery. One enemy machine was driven down. Two of ours are missing.

SATISFACTORY BRITISH PROGRESS.

CAPTURE OF VALUABLE POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Sept. 20.

In a communiqué this afternoon Field-Marshal Haig says:—We attacked this morning on a wide front, east of Ypres. Satisfactory progress is reported. We have already captured valuable positions.

PRESAGE OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

BOMBARDMENT IN AISNE, CHAMPAGNE AND VERDUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

It is semi-officially stated that the German bombardment in Aisne and Champagne and at Verdun has already lasted for twenty-four hours and is continuing very violently. Apparently it presages an enemy offensive.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION VISITS ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Sept. 20.

Lord Derby and a British military mission have been visiting the Italian front where they have gained first hand knowledge of the difficulties on the Carso, middle Isonzo, the high mountains of Cadore and the plateaux which the Italians have overcome and still have to overcome. They were also able to appreciate the value of Italian recent and past successes.

GOTHAS OUTCLASSED BY BRITISH MACHINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Sept. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

A correspondent at the front writes: Much has been heard of the Gotha type of German aeroplanes which appears to occupy a place in the public mind similar to that formerly held by the overadvertised Fokker. A Gotha is devoted to bombing and is easily outclassed by British machines engaged in the same work. Larger and more powerful raiders than the Gothas are at work in the area behind the enemy's lines every night.

DARING FEATS OF BELGIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Sept. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

An official message from Havre says that a British aeroplane was recently driven down in No Man's Land in front of the Belgian lines. A party of Belgians crawled out through mud under violent fire, and finding airmen dead brought back one body. Later, a second party found some Germans despoiling the remaining body, drove them off and brought in the corpse. A third party a few hours later succeeded in burning the machines.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

VOTES CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

M. RIBOT ON PAPAL NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

The Chamber's vote of confidence in the Government by 378 votes to one was passed after the debate on the interpellation regarding the Cabinet's war measures and aims. Questions demanded a reply to enemy peace manœuvres in the shape of the Stockholm Conference and the Papal Note. M. Painleve replied that France adhered to Dr. Wilson's reply to the Pope.

M. Ribot when asked to fulfil the promise to publish the inter-Allied agreements, said that France had no secret diplomacy and was ready to reveal everything, but she must act in concert with her Allies.

It was Petrograd that asked him to defer the publication of the inter-Allied treaties. He continued by reiterating that France not merely claimed Alsace-Lorraine, but reparation for destruction wrought by the inhuman enemy and guarantees for durable peace. In not answering the Pope's Note France was in agreement with Great Britain, Italy and Russia.

Referring to the Note he said:—Must we, despite the high authority of the Pope, reply to all invitations to conferences? Who above all desire us to reply? Those who themselves refuse to answer questions. We replied to Dr. Wilson when asked our war aims. Who did not reply to him? The Central Empires did not reply. It is now announced that they are going to reply to the Pope. We will await this reply, but it must be pointed out that even in the Pope's Note the passage concerning Belgium far from satisfied the universal conscience. Whatever our enemies promise us even to the extent of agreeing to restore Alsace-Lorraine, we must be certain that we are not being drawn into a snare.

FRENCH CABINET.

CHAMBER PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Sept. 20

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 378 votes to one.

WASTAGE OF GERMAN MAN-POWER.

TRUTH FOUND IN A CAPTURED GERMAN ARMY ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 19
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Sept. 20.

As a confirmation that the wastage of German man-power is causing apprehension to the German High Command, an American correspondent at the French Headquarters states that a captured German army order signed by Ludendorff for the first time speaks of the necessity for economising in life. It declares that economy in men is even more important than economy in munitions. Therefore general reduction of expenditure of munitions cannot be ordered in spite of the fact that consumption of shells for mortars and heavy field howitzers is much above production. The order accordingly recommends adoption of tactics which will lessen casualties also the utmost economy in munitions.

MORE RIGID PRESSURE ON ENEMY.

ANGLO-FRENCH BLOCKADE MINISTERS CONFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Sept. 20.

Lord Robert Cecil and M. Metin, the French Minister of Blockade, conferred on Tuesday with a view to more closely co-operating with America's policy aiming at a more rigid pressure on the enemy without interference with the economic conditions of the neutrals.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN SUGANA VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

An Italian communiqué says, we took 200 prisoners in the Sugana valley and repulsed attacks on the Bainsizza plateau.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS

REMARKABLE DECLINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12.25 p.m. Sept. 20.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week numbered 2695 and sailings 2737. Eight steamers over sixteen hundred tons and twenty under were sunk. The latter include nine sunk during the previous week. Six ships were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing boat was sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals.	Sailings.	SUNK. Over 1,600 tons.	SUNK. Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks.
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
,, 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16
,, 18	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
,, 25	2214	2433	18	7	10	15
April 1	2281	2399	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
,, 13	2379	2331	19	9	12	15
,, 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
,, 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
,, 13	2569	2552	18	5	3	19
,, 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
,, 27	2719	2768	18	1	2	17
June 3	2695	2643	18	3	0	17
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
,, 17	2897	2903	27	5	0	31
,, 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	19
,, 11	2898	2798	14	3	3	17
,, 18	2928	2920	14	4	3	12
,, 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	13
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	0	9
,, 8	2673	2796	21	2	0	13
,, 15	2778	2684	14	2	3	13
,, 22	2888	2764	15	3	2	12
,, 29	2629	2680	18	5	0	6
Sept. 5	2894	2432	20	3	0	9
,, 12	2744	2868	12	15	4	12
,, 19	2695	2737	8	11	1	6

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 20.

During the week ending the 16th instant 493 ships arrived in Italian ports and 497 left. One steamer below fifteen hundred tons and small sailing ship were sunk.

SWEDISH MINISTER IN BERLIN.

INSTRUCTED TO PROTEST AGAINST LUXBURG AFFAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 20.

It is officially announced that the Swedish Minister in Berlin was instructed on the 10th instant strongly to protest at the Luxburg affair and point out that the German authorities had abused Sweden's confidence in a particularly grave manner.

THE LUXBURG AFFAIR.

NO SECRET MESSAGES TRANSMITTED TO GERMANY THROUGH U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Sept. 20.

It is officially announced in connection with Sweden's reply regarding the Luxburg affair that no messages were transmitted for Germany to or from Berlin through the United States State Department without the latter knowing the contents.

HINDENBURG INVITES COUNT WESTARP.

TO DISCUSS QUESTION OF BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Sept. 20.

The Deutsche Tagezeitung states that Count Westarp, leader of the Conservatives, has gone to Headquarters at the invitation of Marshal Hindenburg to discuss the question of Belgium. The interview is considered most important.

SINGLE BOMB KILLS 900 GERMANS.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Sept. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

A Maestricht paper publishes a remarkable story to the effect that during an allied air raid on Roulers in August single bomb falling on a great building full of Germans caused 900 casualties.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

DON COSSACKS' LOYALTY.

QUESTION OF ARREST OF GEN. KABDINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Sept. 20.

A meeting of the Don Cossacks at Novecherkassk petitioned to the Government to countermand the order for the arrest of General Kaledin and reiterated that the Cossacks had always been faithful to the Government.

The Commander of the troops at Moscow, who was ordered to suppress the Cossacks movement has consequently ordered the cessation of all proceedings against the Cossacks.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MAXIMALIST SOLDIERS.

CHARGE OF FRATERNISING WITH ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12.25 p.m. Sept. 20.

Proceedings have begun at Minsk and other places against the Maximalist soldiers charged with fraternising with the enemy and refusing to carry out the orders to fight. At Pskoff already thirty-five such soldiers have been condemned to periods of from six to ten years' hard labour.

KORNILOFF'S TRIAL.

TO BE CONDUCTED BY COURT-MARTIAL WITH JURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 20.

It is announced that Korniloff will be tried by a court-martial with jury. The trial at the instance of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, will be at the front and not in Petrograd.

M. Terestchenko has been appointed Deputy Premier and M. Nekrassof has been appointed Governor-General of Finland in succession to M. Stakhovitch who has resigned owing to ill-health.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESS SOUTH OF GROZECHTI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

A Russian communiqué says, the Roumanians captured a height south of Grozechti in the region of Ocna.

SUCCESSFUL ROUMANIAN RAIDS.

ENEMY'S INACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

"The Times" correspondent at the Roumanian Headquarters says that the enemy has been inactive for three weeks since his defeat by the Roumanians who have since carried out successful raids. The new Alpine battalion in one raid took four hundred prisoners and buried two hundred dead. The battalion had only forty casualties.

AMERICAN LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

MISSION TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

President Wilson is sending to Russia a mission of sixty Labour representatives to counteract the German propaganda that the United States is not democratic.

ARGENTINE'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

SENATE VOTES SEVERANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

The Senate has almost unanimously voted in favour of severing relations with Germany and the resolution now goes to the Chamber of Deputies. Public feeling in favour of its passage is strong.

U. S. REPLY TO PAPAL NOTE.

GERMAN NATIONAL UNITY JEOPARDISED.

ENEMY AUTHORITIES PERTURBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 20.

President Wilson's reply to the Papal Note is perturbing the authorities in Germany who are continuing to organise pro-Kaiser demonstrations.

The "Cologne Gazette" in this connection admits that the Entente diplomatists have already partially jeopardised German national unity, a great part of the people being infatuated with the idea of a constitution of another character.

AMERICA'S MAN-POWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 20.

Three hundred thousand men of the National army are now en route to sixteen training camps. This represents 45 percent. of the quota under the first call.

TRAINING OF AMERICAN RECRUITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 20.

British and French officers, experienced on the Western front in bombing, artillery control, aeroplane observation and other specialised subjects are being attached to the training camps in the United States.

AMERICA'S OIL RESOURCES.

STATEMENT BY STANDARD OIL CO'S PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 20.

The President of the Standard Oil Co. declares that America is able to produce all the necessary supplies of crude oil, petrol and kerosene for America's and the Allied war demands. The oil refining capacity is greater than the demand and supply is assured for the next five years.

NEUTRAL VESSELS AT AMERICAN PORTS.

CONTAIN CONSIDERABLE FOODSTUFFS ROTTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 20.

A hundred thousand tons of grain and foodstuffs are rotting in the holds of neutral vessels at New York, Boston and Baltimore where there are 750,000 tons of shipping thus rendered idle. The Government is credited with the intention of seizing the ships and cargoes.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

POWERLESS TO COMMANDEER NEUTRAL SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

The Vice-Chairman of the Shipping Board has announced that the Government is powerless to commandeer neutral ships held up in ports, but that the neutrals are ready to use tonnage for carrying cargo between American ports when the United States permits. Hundreds of thousands of tons will be available for this service.

KING VISITS STEEL AND IRON WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12.25 p.m. Sept. 20.

The King to-day made a tour of the principal steel and iron works in Lanarkshire. He shook hands warmly with Mr. William Hodge, brother of the Pensions Minister, who is an employee in the same steel works where the Minister formerly worked. Conversing with a member of the executive of the Steel Smelters' Union the King expressed satisfaction that the smelters had worked so harmoniously with the Government. The King subsequently watched the pouring out of fifty tons of steel, presenting a veritable river of flame.

FURTHER U. S-LOANS

10 MILLIONS TO BRITAIN.

4 MILLIONS TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 20.

Further instalments of ten millions and four millions sterling respectively were paid to Britain and France yesterday.

APPEAL TO MR. GOMPERS.

TO INTERVENE TO END STRIKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 20.

The Chairman of the Shipping Board has appealed to Mr. Gompers to intervene to end the strikes which are endangering the shipbuilding programme on the Pacific coast.

MR. GOMPERS INABILITY TO MEDIATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Sept. 20.

Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, has sent a message to the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress regretting his inability to attend "particularly when workers as well as all others of our two countries are drawn close in a common struggle to defend democratic institutions and ideals against autocratic institutions seeking to dominate world relations."

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

CHAIRMAN DEFERS TRIP TO PACIFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

The Chairman of the Shipping Board has indefinitely postponed the trip to the Pacific as the prospect of the strike settlement has improved.

WAR TIME FRANCHISE BILL.

THIRD READING PASSES CANADIAN SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Sept. 20.

The Senate has passed the third reading of the War Time Franchise Bill.

AUSTRALIA'S EMBARGO ON CANADIAN APPLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

Australia has raised an embargo on Canadian apples, but restricts the importation to ten thousand boxes.

SUPER-TAX PROPOSED IN AUSTRALIA.

ON BACHELORS' AND WIDOWERS' INCOMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Sept. 20.

Owing to the opposition of Ministerial supporters, the Government has withdrawn its proposal for a tax on men who have not enlisted and now proposes five per cent. super-tax on incomes of all bachelors and widowers irrespective of age.

The Senate has passed the War Time Profit Tax Assessment Bill and Shale Oil Bounty Bill.

SUGGESTIONS BY NEUTRAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

RENOUNCEMENT OF REPRISALS AGAINST WAR PRISONERS URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

A conference of neutral Red Cross societies here demanded that belligerents renounce reprisals against war prisoners, or alternatively, that they give a month's notice of intention, so that a neutral commission may in the meantime check the motives. The conference urgently appealed to the United States Red Cross societies to despatch provisions to prisoners belonging to the Entente.

The conference appealed to the belligerents to repatriate unwounded prisoners who had been long in captivity on condition that they were not used as combatants, and demanded that all interned persons should be repatriated as soon as possible. The inhabitants of occupied countries should be allowed to correspond with their families subject to censorship and should be allowed to depart if they wish.

The conference also demanded that except in the case of *force majeure* only men militarily eligible should be deported from occupied countries.

LORD ROBERT MANNERS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 20.

Lord Robert Manners has been killed.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INDIANS IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

DISCUSSION ON MR. SARMA'S RESOLUTION.

SIR HUGH BRAY'S OPPOSITION.

MR. COUCHMAN'S DANGER SIGNAL.

HON. MR. SASTRI'S CHALLENGE.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, discussion centred entirely round Mr. Sarma's resolution that the recommendation of majority report of the Public Services Commission for maintaining a preponderating proportion of British element in Indian Civil Service and Police departments, be not accepted. Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Sapru and Messrs. Chanda, Iyengar, Shukul and Shastri supported the resolution, while Sir Hugh Bray of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Hogg of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, opposed it as premature and as one which would dislocate law and order, though they sympathised with the Government policy towards Self-Government. Mr. Couchman, Government Member of Madras, opposed it and referred to the question of Brahman *versus* non-Brahman in Madras, and said that Mr. Sarma's contention that the whole Indian community wanted the resolution would not hold good at any rate in Madras. Mr. Shastri specifically replying to Mr. Couchman, said that the "Justice" newspaper represented but a small section of non-Brahmans, and the new non-Brahman movement was in absolute sympathy with the Congress demands. Sir William Vincent explained the position of the Government, and said that they were willing to consider all opinions with an open mind, but the report of the Commission could not altogether be pushed aside, and alluding to the composition of the Commission, he said that it had no particular bureaucratic bias. Concluding, he said that the Government could not under the circumstances accept the resolution. The resolution was then withdrawn. The meeting was adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIANS IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

Mr. Sarma in moving the resolution directing the removal of the artificial restriction on the proportion of Indians in the Civil and Police services, said he moved the resolution with a full sense of his responsibility and of the immense difficulty of his task as he thought it was his duty as a loyal citizen of the British Empire. He pointed out the immense danger of shutting the door against Indians getting into higher posts, as to do so would be to perpetuate the system of mistrust which had prevailed virtually in the past, and he hoped the new angle of vision would permanently dislodge it. What was, he asked, the true cause of the resentment which was raised when the Islington Commission was published? That resentment was due to Indians perceiving instinctively, almost intuitively, the danger ahead, that the old policy in a new garb was going to be continued. Mr. Sarma then passed on to quote Mr. Gokhale's words that this policy denied the upward impulse to Indians, who were bred up in an atmosphere of inferiority. Continuing, he said that India's continuing to be a part of the Empire would not be jeopardised in the slightest degree by departing from the policy sketched out by the Commission. Mr. Sarma pointed out how at the time when the Commission was sitting there was in the air talk of the ruler and the ruled, when the former looked with suspicion on the latter. But now the declaration that India was moving definitely towards Self-Government had cleared the air. Further, the resolution did not demand any catastrophic changes. It was meant only to nullify the dictum of the Commission, which said to Indians "thus far, and no further." The speaker then passed on to discuss the constitutional validity of the principle recommended by the Commission and ridiculed the attempts of the Commission to get over the difficulty.

RESTATEMENT OF OLD BRAHMANICAL DOCTRINE.

Referring to the statement that there was something in the British character which Indians did not have and in the absence of which it would not be possible safely to entrust higher appointments to Indians, he observed that it meant practically restating the old Brahmanical doctrine that unless one was born a Brahman there was no way of attaining salvation. He (the speaker) did not feel the question was of interest only to those few who wished to draw fat salaries. Round it centred, on the other hand, the question whether Indians could say they were equals of any in the world. The British connection, he held, was absolutely dependent upon the equality of Indians to any other race in the British Empire.

He then went on to discuss specific recommendations of the Commission regarding the composition of Indians in the Civil Service and said that according to the recommendation made in 1879 Indians would have 230 out of 1,411 posts, but according to the Islington Commission they should have at the end of 12 years only 189 and only after 30 years Indians would be what was aimed at in 1879. Various expedients had been suggested towards the preservation of the British supremacy in India, but he would say that once the political consciousness was roused a British army of a hundred thousand and few officials of European extraction would not be able to save the situation. In conclusion, Mr. Sarma said the question did not involve rivalry between province and province. Only the best should be picked up. Only he asked the Government not to say that there were not out of the 300 millions in India any worthy of posts in the Civil Service. That was a proposition which would not bear scrutiny at present, still less in the future when greater educational progress would have been achieved.

SIR HUGH BRAY'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Hugh Bray (Bengal Chamber of Commerce) in opposing the resolution craved for the indulgence of the Council to make certain general observations as he did not wish to speak on each of the resolutions on the agenda. His community, he observed, had in view of the present war situation decided to sit silent without discussing controversial questions. It was a patient and long suffering body, but there was a limit to their patience and that limit had been reached now. That community had endeavoured not to protrude their own affairs on the Government when they would naturally be most occupied with the war, and it was a source of regret to them that others had not followed the same course, and now when there was a possibility of their interests being relegated to the background it became impossible for them to sit quietly and see them disposed of as though they did not exist. His community, he continued, had every sympathy for the declaration that British rule in India aimed at Self-Government, but the question of methods was another question.

SIR HUGH CALLED TO A POINT OF ORDER.

He then referred to the agitation carried on by Mrs. Besant, when Sir William Vincent rose to a point of order and said Mrs. Besant had nothing to do with the resolution. Continuing Sir Hugh Bray said that the real demand was for government by the people, government for the people, and government of the people, and claimed that his community was also of the people. They had given in part their men and money to India and they were responsible for India's prosperity. They had done all that on the understanding that law and order would be maintained. That was again why they demanded the continuance of the retention of such a measure of control as would safeguard the interest of the commercial community. Sir Hugh then passed on to refer to the question of Self-Government on Colonial lines, when Sir William Vincent again rose to a point of order and said that had no relevancy to the question at issue.

Mr. Lowndes said:—This Council will no doubt desire to hear Sir Hugh Bray's views on questions of general interest as he represents the Bengal commercial community. But he must keep to the resolution.

Sir Hugh Bray continuing, pointed out that his community had no proposals to make in that connection. It did not wish to make any changes, at any rate, not at present, but should any changes be wrought it should have full opportunity to discuss, and satisfactory assurance should be given that their interests should be maintained.

Mr. Sastri asked how they could say beforehand whether or not law and order would be maintained when Indians were employed on a larger scale.

BRITISH NON-OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION.

Sir Hugh Bray retorted that any result of experiment would fall upon them, the British non-officials. The community wanted a guarantee and that should take the shape of retention of such control as was necessary and the community should have adequate representation on popular councils. In conclusion, he complained that Indians did not seek the aid of the British commercial community, and observed that it was not because they wished to prevent Self-Government being attained, but they were doubtful of the results. They were prepared to pull together, but they were not prepared to take a secondary place only pulling out the coach of state whenever it was in a quagmire. He opposed the resolution on those general grounds and said the resolution was premature.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

Pandit Malaviya opened his speech by remarking that he was greatly disappointed and pained to hear what Sir Hugh Bray said, and said the same pain and disappointment would be felt by all outside. He confessed that he had hoped that after all that they had heard about the Government's policy regarding India's Self-Government, his friend Sir Hugh Bray would take a more sympathetic, and if he might say so, a more reasonable view. The recommendation of the Commission said that there should be a preponderance of the British element. That was a novel suggestion at any rate, and ran counter to the line of policy laid down in 1839 that there should not be any such definite rule laid down. Continuing, he said that Mr. Sarma's resolution did not want any preponderance of the Indian element though they would be justified in demanding it. It wanted only that there should not be any question of the British element preponderating and he was surprised to see, therefore, Sir Hugh Bray becoming so furious.

Referring to Self-Government, he said that Indians would work for it as steadily and earnestly as possible to attain it at an early date, but in doing that, Indians would work in mutual sympathy with European fellow subjects. They (Indians) did not wish to ignore them but the latter should give the Indians their due. After pointing out that Indians were entitled to sympathy and co-operation at the hands of Europeans in their work Pandit Malaviya said he was sorry that the Europeans nurtured in liberty and freedom should entertain feelings such as they did where India was concerned.

Mr. Jinnah asked if the resolution referred to the question of Self-Government.

Mr. Lowndes said that they had on the agenda a comprehensive list and expressed his hope that now that Pandit Malaviya had said so much regarding Self-Government, he would, in speaking on other resolutions, adhere more closely to the subject matter of each resolution.

TOUCHSTONE OF GOVERNMENT'S SINCERITY.

Continuing, Pandit Malaviya said that the European fellow subjects should seek to understand and not to misunderstand the Indians. He assured his European fellow subjects that even if the whole of the service were Indianised, their interest would not suffer. Passing on to the Commission, he said that its recommendations were obsolete and so proposals should be put forward to give effect to the Government policy, their action in that respect would be a test of sincerity and earnestness of the Government. A larger admission of Indians would be a touchstone of the Government's sincerity.

FIGHTING AGAINST THE INEVITABLE.

Dr. Sapru said he would resist all temptation to reply to the allegations of Sir Hugh Bray, but would content himself with saying that anyone fighting against Self-Government was fighting really against the inevitable.

Speaking on the resolution, he observed that whatever question of policy was considered, the principle laid down in 1833 should not be forgotten. With all respect to those who said that Indians were impatient idealists, he would ask how they could be styled so in view of the fact that Indians had already waited for over 80 years for redemption of promises made to them by the Government. It was laid down then that the British Government did not wish to have any governing class springing up in India, but as a matter of fact they had governing caste here, and possibly it thrived here because it was a caste-ridden country, but they should not forget that caste was now being hated. Contrasting the state of affairs at present with that in the time of the Mughal Empire, Dr. Sapru said there was no such thing as a governing caste. There was then no rule that the governing caste should be Muhammadans. Why, even a purely Muslim country like Kabul was under a Hindu, and now the dignity of the country, the rising aspirations of India, refused to reconcile itself to a position of subordination. It should be frankly recognised that Indians should be dealt with on a footing of equality. So long as the Government aimed at securing a preponderance for Englishmen all question of equality was a sham.

A COMPROMISE.

Mr. Hogg of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce complained of the short notice of resolutions that was given to non-official members. He suggested that even though the Government might not give a long notice of the date on which the resolutions might be taken up, they would see their way to intimating them at least a week ahead.

Passing on to the resolution he observed it involved race questions, and so it would not be possible for him to keep clear of questions of racial controversy. The report of the Commission was in the main a compromise between the two schools of thought, the radical and the cautious, sometimes ultra-cautious school of thought. That being so, they should view it in the spirit of give-and-take and regard it as a fair and reasonable compromise. The British commercial community in Bombay held that the recommendations should be given a fair trial and it would not do to reject every recommendation that did not accord with the wishes of the radical party as was suggested by 19 resolutions on the agenda paper. Security, internal and external in India was secured for India by the British navy, the British administration and the Government. He was not in the full confidence of his constituency, and he had no desire to anticipate the wishes of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but they were all in favour of Self-Government, and they realised that the time had come when immediate steps should be taken with that end in view. It was hence that they welcomed the Viceroy's statesmanlike speech. But they claimed all the same, that British commercial interests should be adequately safeguarded, and the method to secure it would be to maintain the essentially British character of British administration, and for that it was necessary to adopt the recommendations of the Commission. Referring to the Viceroy's hope of having a larger number of Indians in responsible posts as preparatory to Self-Government, he said that he was in sympathy with the scheme, but the experiment should be only as rapid as was consistent with efficiency. If Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's maxim "Good Government is no substitute for Self-Government," was true, he said that it was also true that Self-Government was no satisfactory substitute for good Government. In conclusion, he said that for a considerable period to come at any rate, the recommendations of the Commission should hold good.

ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND AND POLITICALLY DANGEROUS.

The Hon. Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda said that Mr. Sarma's speech was merely a corrollary to his Excellency the Viceroy's speech in this Council on the 5th instant. No finding of the Public Services Commission had caused so much resentment than the opinion of the majority of the Commissioners that there should be a governing caste in India. Nothing was more economically unsound and politically dangerous. Outsiders could come in and Dominions could come in, but the claims of the people of India on the administration of their own country were paramount.

The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyangar said that in the interests of good government, it would be a great mistake to make a difference between two sections of his Majesty's subjects.

The Hon. Mr. Sukul said that nothing would be more prejudicial to the interests of this country than to adopt the findings of the Public Services Commission. They had roused universal indignation throughout India. It was high time that the Government of India should declare its attitude and policy towards the recommendations of the Commission.

MR. COUCHMAN'S DANGER SIGNAL.

Mr. M. E. Couchman, Government Member, Madras, in opposing the resolution, said that his objection was that if the resolution was accepted Brahmans would preponderate, and that would be an injustice to the whole non-Brahman community of Madras. Of the 42 millions of the population of Madras, only one million and two hundred thousand were Brahmans. Statistics of literacy in English revealed that 15 per cent. of the Brahmans were literate, while only decimal fifty-three of the total population was literate in English. That meant that the Brahman though numerically very small has as many as 30 chances to one which a non-Brahman had But if they took higher education into consideration, it would be seen that Brahman preponderance increased considerably, and as the men drafted for the I.C.S., and Police services would be graduates, Brahmans would have 100 times more chances than any other. It would be obviously unfair that a small oligarchy should have so much influence. Mr. Sarma in his speech had said that the whole of the Indian community was behind him; but this could not be maintained in the face of the state of affairs in the Madras Presidency. Even the existing preponderance was creating great discontent.

MR. KANDASWAMY CHETTI'S EXPOSITION OF NON-BRAHMAN OPINION.

He then referred to the South Indjan People's Association and its organ, "Justice," and said that remembering they represented 97 per cent. of the population in the Madras Presidency, they were entitled to a good deal of weight when questions like the present came to be settled. In conclusion, he said that there was no enthusiasm among the 97 per cent. of the population in favour of substituting the Brahman for the European, and quoted a lecture delivered in January last by Mr. O. Kandaswamy Chetti on this question.

MR. SASTRI'S CHALLENGE.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri said that he had two remarks of a general kind to make before dealing with the points raised by the hon. members. The first was that there was no one in or outside the Council who would hesitate to make a generous acknowledgment of the services rendered to India by the members of the civil and cognate services, and by Britishers generally. The other was that no change they advocated would prejudice vested interests. They were most anxious to preserve and conserve them in so far as they were conducive to the general interests of the country. Whenever they (Indians) had demanded that there should be no preponderance of Britishers, they were met by the reply that in the absence of these special characteristics, the British Government would vanish. He had often been puzzled as to what this meant, but that morning they had heard certain things said by Mr. Couchman and Mr. Hogg and Sir Hugh Bray which gave some idea as to what lay behind the contention. Great commercial interests, Sir Hugh Bray, put forward, would be jeopardised but he would challenge any one to produce proofs that supported these fears. If there were equality, even a preponderance, of Indians in the Civil Service it would not mean that Railways should be torn up. Had Indians given, he interrogated, any proof that law and order would not be maintained? To say that the British Government would grant Self-Government without adequate safeguards was practically an indictment on the present Government.

Mr. Couchman:—I said nothing of the sort.

Mr. Sastri:—I remember. I alluded to Sir Hugh Bray before dealing with this particular question.

Sir Hugh Bray:—I refuse to be a prophet.

Mr. Sastri continuing said that he did not believe that the high water-mark of British policy in the East was to stand by and to see the coach of state to get into a quagmire and to help to take it out if necessary. He had thought the mission of England was to help countries which had not been self-governing to become self-governing.

MR LOWNDES EXPLAINS SIR HUGH'S MEANING.

At this stage Mr. Lowndes, the President, explained what exactly Sir Hugh Bray meant.

Mr. Sastri:—I congratulate Sir Hugh Bray on the excellent commentator he has. He durst not assert that the better mind of Englishmen in England and the better minds of Englishmen even in India would not deal with the problem more sympathetically.

MR. COUCHMAN'S ARGUMENTS CONTROVERTED.

He then passed on to controvert the arguments put forward by Mr. Couchman whose fear was that if there should be a preponderance of Indians in the Civil Service there would be set up a narrow oligarchy. He (the speaker) had never been able to understand it. How, he asked, would the Brahman oligarchy, if oligarchy it was, rising from the soil and rooted to the soil and with interests far more permanent than those of the British oligarchy be the less acceptable of the two? He (the speaker), had never thought that the present question would be raised there in the Council.

"JUSTICE" NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF NON-BRAHMAN OPINION.

He repudiated the suggestion that "Justice" should be regarded as being representative of non-Brahman opinion.

Referring to the quotation made by Mr. Couchman, he asked him to be more up-to-date in his quotations and to look into last week's papers from Madras. He claimed that an even more important section of non-Brahmans than that whose views "Justice" expressed was in sympathy with the Congress and the Nineteen Members' demands and warned Mr. Couchman against attaching too much importance to Mr. Kandaswamy Chetti who represented a small part of the non-Brahman community.

Referring to the composition of the Indian element in the police, he asserted that Government took special care to see that non-Brahmans were more than fully represented there. In conclusion, he said that if he had spoken so warmly it was not because he was himself a Brahman, but because there came in a third party who delighted in fostering the ill-will out of selfishness, and he protested against the Council hall being converted into a theatre for making unjust and unjustifiable remarks. Continuing, he said, that the permanence of the British connection did not depend upon the existence of a strong British element in the services. He referred to a Canadian advertisement, wherein it was announced that no Englishman need apply. That did not mean the repudiation or weakening of the British connection with Canada. Apparently, what was aimed at was the safeguarding of British commercial interests and he declared that any apprehensions in this respect were absolutely unfounded.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT ON THE MOTION.

Sir William Vincent in speaking on the motion explained the position of the Government and said he welcomed the discussion on several recommendations of the Commission. As the Government had not come to any definite conclusion and before doing so they wished to hear, in consonance with the promise given by Sir Reginald Craddock at the last session what the non-official members of the Council had to say, they had only come to certain general and tentative conclusions, and they were, therefore, prepared to consider the opinions expressed with an open mind, nor had they the views of Local Governments before them as yet. For that and that reason alone, he could not accept the resolution which went to the very root of the very difficult problems raised in the Report.

He then passed on to consider the composition of the Commission, and said it had no particular bureaucratic bias. It had also spent two long and laborious years on the problem, and examined several witnesses, and spoke eloquently of Mr. Gokhale's services. So, it could not be lightly set aside as the Hon. Mr. Malaviya had suggested.

Referring to a point raised in the resolution, he said that the Commission did not wish to make any absolute rule for all time to come. They had definitely stated that the question should be examined from time to time. So it would not be right to say that the Commission had said in effect to the Indians, "Thus far and no further." On the other hand, the Commission's recommendations meant a great forward movement in that direction. Sir William took a brief retrospect of the Civil Service and mentioned the references about the character of services in an earlier despatch of 1893 from the Secretary of State. He also alluded to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's recommendation that a substantial number in the Civil Service should be Europeans. Alluding to the Police, he said he would not refer to that department as a subsequent resolution would afford him an opportunity to deal with it.

ASSURANCE TO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

He gave a sympathetic assurance to all non-official members Indian and European, that their opinion would receive great consideration.

IMPORTANCE OF ANTI-BRAHMAN AGITATION MINIMISED.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma summed up the debate and briefly replied to all criticisms and minimised the importance of the anti-Brahman agitation carried on by "Justice," and invited the attention of the Government to the resolutions of the Coimbatore Conference which had endorsed practically the Congress-League reforms, after safeguarding the interests of non-Brahmans. He acknowledged the sympathetic tone of Sir William Vincent's speech and withdrew his resolution.

The Council stands adjourned till to-morrow.

AUGMENTATION OF GRANTS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Vice-President presided. There were few visitors present and few questions were asked.

Sir William Meyer replying to Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's four questions regarding the augmentation of grants to District Boards said:—

(1) The Government of India have seen the speeches to which the Hon. Member refers.

(2) With regard to (b) of question 4 the distribution of grants to individual District Boards rests with local Governments and the Government of India are not aware of the consideration which determine the amount of contribution made in each case.

(3) The grants made by the Government of India in 1905 were calculated to represent an amount approximately equal to one quarter of the aggregate receipts which District Boards then derived from local cesses on land and they were given by the Government of India in the form of fixed annual assignments from the Imperial to the Provincial revenues which are now merged in the adjusting entries made under the various provincial settlements. It was recognised that any addition made to the grants on account of growth in receipts from cessession land would fall on provincial revenues and the Government of India when they announced the grants informed the local Governments that the distribution among District Boards was left to their discretion. The Government of India are not aware of the exact system of distribution which has been adopted in different Provinces, but whatever the system the only obligation specifically thrown on the Provincial Governments was the obligation to distribute among district boards the total amount of the assignments received from the Government of India.

(4) Up to 1913 the land cess income of the Bengal District Boards was represented by what was locally termed the "road cess". Another cess locally termed the "public works cess" was taken by the local Government which, however, made grants to the Boards in some cases to secure equilibrium between their revenue and expenditure.

In 1913 the public works cess was made over to the District Boards and as a consequence the special grants, just referred to, became *prima facie* unnecessary. But this did not affect the principle already adopted in respect of the road cess which was all that the 1905 policy was intended to cover. The actual method by which the new arrangements should be hereafter carried out in Bengal formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal last winter, and the decision of the Hon. Sir Syed Shamsul Huda with reference to the resolution proposed by the Hon. Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray has the approval of the Government of India.

(5) The Government of India have no reason to believe that in other Provinces, District Boards are not obtaining the full benefit of the grants which were made from the Imperial revenues in 1905, although it is possible that in the intervening period the method of their adjustment has been altered. They do not propose to make any enquiries or to take any action in the matter. (6) In so far as my hon. friends enquiries are not covered by the above answers they relate to purely Provincial matters and should be put, if necessary, in the Provincial Legislative Councils.

EXPORT OF FISH FOR GERMANY.

BRITISH PROPOSAL OF INDEMNITY FALLS THROUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 20.

Owing to the herring fishers' refusal to ratify the trawl owners' acceptance of the British proposal to indemnify them if they lay up thirty-five per cent. of their boats for two months during which not more than two thousand tons of fish shall be exported to Germany, the proposal has fallen through.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES.

GOOD MIDDLING THE BASIS GRADE OF COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 20.

The Cotton Control Board has approved the scheme to allow dealings in futures on the Liverpool market from 1st October in all positions commencing with January to August with little restriction. The basis grade of cottons agreed on, is good middling instead of middling which change will make the business freer between the merchant and the buyer.

FREIGHTS TO THE EAST AND ASUTRIALA.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

"The Times" says that substantial increases in freights to the East and Australia are expected shortly. Outward freights to India will be provisionally raised by one-third from November 1st.

COLOGNE RECRUITING OFFICE.

INVITES RECRUITMENT FOR 15 YEAR OLD VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

The Zurich correspondent of "La Matin" states that the Cologne recruiting office is inviting enlistment of 15 year old volunteers.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

OBJECTION TO LOWERING AGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

During the discussion at the Headquarters Conference on the proposal to lower age for the examination for Indian Civil Service the change was objected to on the ground that it would exclude boys from elementary schools.

MISS ALICE SERGEANT.

APPOINTED INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS IN MADRAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 20.

Mr. Montagu has appointed Miss Alice Sergeant Inspectress of Schools in Madras.

GENARAL PAPOULAS.

ARRESTED AT MISSOLONGHI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 20.

General Papoulas, who ordered the Greek troops to fire on the Allies on December 1st, has been arrested at Missolonghi.

SIR ARTHUR YAPP.

NEW DIRECTOR OF FOOD ECONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

Sir Arthur Yapp, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has been appointed Director of Food Economy.

At Petlad on the 15th instant Mr. Clarke, Minister of Education, Baroda State, performed, before a large and representative gathering the ceremony of opening the Naranbhai Keshavlal High School.

TO-DAY 3 CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

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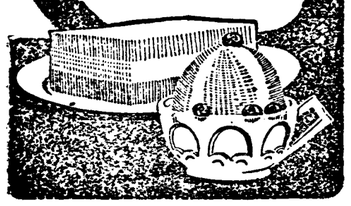

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 19th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" " Imports		18,000
Mid. Americans		17.15+15
Egyptian F.G.F.		27.50 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	21.24+64
	Jan.	21.02+71
	Mar.	21.20+71
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	20.46+80
	Jan.	20.20+67

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's opening price	
Sept.	16.07	+20
Sept.-Oct.	15.77	
Oct.-Nov.	15.35	
Nov.-Dec.	14.95	
Dec.-Jan	14.80	
Jan.-Feb.	14.70	
Feb.-Mar.	14.61	
Mar.-April.	14.52	
April-May.	14.44	
May-June.	14.36	
June-July.	14.28	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	20.35+10
Nov.	20.60+10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 19th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.80	+20
" " Fully Good	14.05	
" " Fine	14.30	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	15.30	
" " Fine	15.80	
" Broach Good	16.04	
" " Fully Good	16.52	
" " Fine	17.00	
" Scinde Good	13.89	
" " Fully Good	14.05	
" " Fine	14.30	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 19th.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Deferred.

Rs.				Rs.
23,53,000	were allotted to	Calcutta	..	82,79,000
45,06,000	" "	to Bombay	..	
14,20,000	" "	to Madras	..	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 29/32.			
Bombay	Calcutta	46%	above that rate in full.	
Min Rate Received	Bombay			

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 90,00,000:—

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Immediate.

Rs.				Rs.
66,000	were allotted to	Calcutta	..	7,21,000
6,55,000	" "	to Bombay	..	
Nil	" "	to Madras	..	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/5.			
Bombay	Calcutta	46%	above that rate in full.	
Min. Rate Received	Bombay			

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	90,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	90,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 18th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to Continent	15,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¼
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	103½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 18th.

Consols 2½%	55
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	60
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	65
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.55

London, Sept. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	53½

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to scarcity Supplies closed firm Buyers not offered.

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917

Discount	Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
"	Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 13/16
"	Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" "	" 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans		4
" 7 day market loans		4 1/4

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 18th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£96 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Sept. 18th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary Aug-Sept. Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Sept-Oct. Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug. Sept. Value	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers	600

London, Sept. 19th.

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value	595

London, Sept. 18th.

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct Value	3/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Value	2/9½

London, Sept. 19th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	20. 6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	23/6

Tone:—Quiet.

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
The HEALTH HOME, Santa, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

September, 20th.

Owing to a Public Holiday (Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari) the market is closed to-day.

Nominal Quotations:—

Good Broach April	Rs.	427/8
Fine Khamgaon Akola January	"	406
Fully Good Bengal	"	331

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 19th September:—

Cotton	784 bales
Wheat	12,736 cwts.
Linseed	1,186 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	766 "
Castorseed	9,948 "
Rice	4,558 "
Myrabollams	1,131 "
Cottonseed	1,481 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,627 "
Jowar	345 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

A small trade was reported in coal shares which showed no advance on yesterday's rates, the prices being barely maintained. Jute mill shares ruled steady during the day although the business transacted in these securities was mostly confined to dealings of bazar operators. The market was easier at close. Among in dustrials Surma Valley Saw Mills advanced to Rs. 18-10, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery to Rs. 14-12 and Anglo Oriental to Rs. 68-8.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 23-8, 23-12; Baraboni 16-8; Bokaro and Ramgurh 15-4; Gopalichuck 11; Kalapahari 15, 15-4; Teetulmuri 14-12, 15; United Collieries 12, 12-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 316, 318; Clive (ord) 216, 213-8, 214, 212-8; Fort Gloster (ord) 623-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 446, 448, 445, 443; Kinnison (ord) 758, 760; Northbrook (ord) 43-12, 43-4, 43-8; Reliance (ord) 413.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 64 to 63-8 p; Bengal Aerating Gas 181, 182; Bengal Brass 8, 8-4 p; Kluang Rubber 11-4, 10-12, 11, 11-4; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 14-8, 14-12; Surma Valley Saw Mills 18-4 to 18-10; Tambalak Rubber (ord) 220.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-0 to Rs. 68-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-8 to Rs. 68-12.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, Sept. 20.)

Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Kazzi Atta Muhammad walad Wali Muhammad to act as a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. Saiyid Muhammad Shah, appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, District and Sessions Judge of Thana, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 15th October 1917.

Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar to act as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Satara vice Mr. Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act for the Town and Island of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days with effect from 24th September 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The following appointments are made in consequence of the amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments, with effect from the 17th September 1917:—

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., to be Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division.

Mr. S. D. Smith to be Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Central Division.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair to be Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Southern Division.

Mr. J. Lamb to be substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Collector of Excise, East and West Khandesh Districts, vice Mr. J. D. Gandhi.

Mr. J. D. Gandhi to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, vice Mr. S. D. Smith, but to continue to do duty as Assistant Collector of Excise, East and West Khondesh Districts, till relieved by Mr. J. Lamb.

Mr. A. McMullen to act as Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, till relieved by Mr. J. D. Gandhi, or pending further orders.

Mr. F. H. Caldecott, on relief, to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier Range, vice Mr. R. L. Sinclair, pending further orders.

Mr. W. F. Smyth to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier Range, from the date of departure of Mr. R. L. Sinclair till relieved by Mr. F. H. Caldecott.

Mr. Manucheherbeg walad Mirza Ghulam Razabeg, Barrister-at Law, to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Shiavakshah Manekji Talati on deputation.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months with effect from 3rd October 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Syed Muniruddin Sirajuddin Moulvi to be District Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar on special duty.

Assistant Surgeon D. A. Vaz, L.M. & S., to be substantive *pro tempore* Civil Surgeon, Alibag, vice Khan Bahadur Assistant Surgeon Shapurji Manekji Mehta, L.M. & S.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain George Washington Talbot (Supernumerary List) resigns his commissioner. Dated the 31st March 1917.

Mr. R. R. Karnik to be President of the Municipality of Chorda in the East Khandesh District vice Mr. R. B. Badwe, resigned.

Mr. I. B. Shaikh to be President of the Municipality of Indapur in the Poona District.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, L.L.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rain during the week ending 18th instant was excessive in parts of Sind but elsewhere it was good. More is still needed in parts of eastern talukas of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Belgaum. Standing crops are in good condition except for slight damage done by rats in three talukas of Karachi, by rats and grass-hoppers in the Desert Division and one taluka of Thar Parkar, by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier and by continuous rain in three talukas of Sukkur and Larkana, two prants of Baroda and in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Thar Parkar, Kaira and Palanpur. The supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Dharwar. The prices of food-grains were generall steady.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Sept. 3.

KILLED.

Lieut E Alcock, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Chittenden, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F B Collins, Artillery.
Second-Lieut S M Connor, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut R Crichton, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W I Gascoyne, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut W R Gill, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H Jefferson, Oxford and Bucks
Second-Lieut F E Jones, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain J H Porteous, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut H R Power, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A F Salmon, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut W D Scott, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain J G Stockton, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut L Tudsbery, Artillery.
Second-Lieut D L Whitmarsh, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F Newton, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut L W Armstrong, Border Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Captain C Nichols, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W M Gardner, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R S MacGeough, Bond Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Moodie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J E Poole, Engineers.
Lieut J H Stirling, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A Thompson, Lincolns.
Captain J E S Wilson, Medicals
Second-Lieut W G Wilson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS

Second-Lieut A McGall, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut F L Pedley, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F A Baker, Royal Scots.
Major D M Baker, Artillery.
Major C J P Ball, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut W Barlas, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut B G L Barton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F R Billingham, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C R Billyard-Leake, Rifle Brigade.
Captain P J Blair, Royal Scots.
Captain J Bowater, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H O Brown, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Brown, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W R Bruce, Engineers.
Captain A H Brucker, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J C Cameron, Camerons.
Second-Lieut D Campbell, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut R G Campbell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut D R Cartwright, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R Chesney, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut F C C Clark, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C H Convers, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W W Cranston, Engineers.
Captain H Driver, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut P E Durnford, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A D Erskine, Machinegun Corps.
Captain J C M Ferguson, Bedfords.
Major J S Foulkes, Manchesters.
Major B D Gale, Artillery.
Captain J Gardner, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut G Gascoyne, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W B K Glass, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain J B Glubb, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J R Hamilton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Hammond, Manchesters.
Major E S Harris, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G D Haswell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A A Hayes, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut J Hayes, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain R Henderson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut T A Hill, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain A P Howell, Welsh Regiment.
Major H O Hutchison, Artillery.
Lieut S Hutson, Northumberlands
Major T J Hutton, Artillery.
Captain J L C Jenkins, Camerons.
Captain D O Jones, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H M Jones, Artillery.
Second-Lieut V Jones, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A V G Killingley, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A W Laxton, Artillery.
Lieut E M Letts, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain P T Lewis, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G J G Lilley, York and Lancasters.
Lieut H B Little, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Lomax, Northumberlands
Captain W F C McClure, Argyll and Sutherlands
Captain A McKenzie, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut K Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Lieut G Mackereth, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H J Marston, Artillery.
Captain T Mack Miller, Medicals.
Lieut J L M Morton, Manchesters
Second-Lieut H M Muir, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain G Murray, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut L T O'Hanlon, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R C Palmer, Artillery.
Captain R S Partridge, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W Papworth, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C A Phillips, East Lancashires
Second-Lieut P J Phillips, Lancasters.
Lieut G R Pim, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J H R Price, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut H E Pursey, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G N Reavell, Londons.
Major F H Richards, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C D Riddell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C J B Ritchie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A J Robb, West Ridings.
Captain A M Rosevear, Londons.
Captain J A Scholfield, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C R G Scot, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R F Sievers, Londons.
Lieut G F Smith, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R S Smith, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F C Stewart, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut R N Stranger, Artillery.
Captain C W Tait, Rifle Brigade.
Captain G M Thornton, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut T P Watkins, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut C D Whaley, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H M Widgery, Rifle Brigade.
Major S H Williams, Artillery.
Second-Lieut D K Wilson, Artillery.
Lieut G G Wise, Londons.
Second-Lieut T M Witherow, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J C Wood, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut H A G Worth, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Wostenholm, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R C Wright, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W Wright, Machinegun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut H O Bennie, Highland Lights.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W E Thomas, Machinegun Corps.

MISSING.

Captain A Armstrong, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J T Flanagan, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut E H Garland, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut W E W Bamberger, Gloucesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J C Oswald, Artillery.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—DIED OF WOUND.

Second-Lieut G Ambler, West Yorkshires should read Lieut.

NAVAL CASUALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

DIED.

Lieut-Commander Henry W Gregory, R.N.
Lieut Thomas R Blanshard, Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Surgeon Probationer Harold J. Phillips, Volunteer Reserve.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR
DIABETES
Radical and Sure Cure.
By which Diabetic patients suffering from any long standing period and given up by English and Indian Physicians are radically cured of their disease, is distributed gratis to diabetic patients in Benares daily.
Outdoor patients have to pay Rs. 3/4 for one week's doses, two weeks Rs. 6/5, three weeks' Rs. 9/5 and for four weeks' Rs. 10/6 with postage and packing etc. Full amount will be refunded in case of failure. Though it is not fallible still it is written for the satisfaction of patients.
The Specific is to be taken for 4 to 12 weeks according to constitution.
Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBES only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.
It is guaranteed that no relapse of Diabetes appears after recovery till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the specific at their home.
Improvement appears on the very First Day of commencing the Specific.
Testimonials are sent free.
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Benares City, U. P., India.
4

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THE GREATEST TONIC FOR MANHOOD.
The essence of virility, the pride of Manly power, Brain Fag, mental Depression, Palpitation, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, General Debility, or simply run down and over tired VIGORIA will make you well.

Get a box to-day and try it.
Price, Rs. 1-4 per box.
Prescribed by all leading Doctors for worn out man and sold by all reliable Chemists.
Apply to for further particulars:
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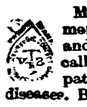
FIROZEPUR CITY.
(Agents wanted for Bombay Presidency

WHAT MAKES THE OLD LOOK YOUNG
BLACK HAIR DYE.
Which turns grey hair within 2 minutes of application into Black Soft and Glossy. Iapplication monthly is sufficient to keep the natural colour, No fading by bath or hair oils. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction.
Re. 1 for 1 Box, Rs. 2 As. 8 for 3 Boxes, Postage Extra.
B. R. A. Commissioner from Chitaldrug and R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We have used several Hair-dyes both Indian and English but have found your's the best of all. The process is easy, simple and at the same time effective. 18-12-14."
MEDICATED ALMOND-CONFECTION.

Means Badam Pak it contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constapation, Debility, all urinary and skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. As. 12 for Bombay one seer of (11 ounces) and Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers' tin. Postage extra.
Dr. Ram Sarma writes from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 10-2-14
Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
Care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Kaji's Dhabe Mata's Pole Ahmedabad

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The grilling heat the sleepless nights the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
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C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
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Consulting Physician:—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATHSEN

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
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Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1. Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Re. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc.

Price As. 4.

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HIGH FOLK

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

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A DELICIOUS FLAVOR

The secret

VANHELLER

A vanila flavouring cheaper than vanila but far superior to it.

1½ oz. bottle, As. 10.
5 „ „ Re. 1-8.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents:

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WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp-stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

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Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

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Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co

No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid, MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The depression near Agra now lies near Jaipur and the Bay is still slightly disturbed. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, east Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces and west coast of Peninsula; local in Burma, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Silchar and Darjeeling three inches, Dinajpur and Allahabad three, Jhansi and Agra one, Mainpuri four, Meerut and Simla one and a half, Delhi, Jodhpur and Kotah one, Seoni two, Jubbulpore and Jagdalpur one and a half, Cocanada two.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Punjab, decrease on north Madras coast.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th Sept. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Sept 20th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	1.53	73.53	78.35	69.33
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	2 35	85.48	85.40	72.54
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	2.43	83.15	83.72	68.14
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.55	86.95	87.70	75.64
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	--	--	--	--

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 1 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.750 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5 „
Dew Point	75.3 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.865 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9 „
Minimum do.	77.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW,W,WNW,ESE.
Movement of Wind do. do	184 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.18 Inches.
Total fall during month	10.66 „
Do. do. year	74.73 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 20th Sept	1.59 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sept					Sept				
Thur.	20	m	1	16	27	4	20	m 6	59	13	6
			1	5a	26	7		7	11a	16	3
Fri.	21	m	1	51	26	11	21	m 7	32	19	3
			1	36a	26	1		7	41a	16	6
Sat.	22	m	2	30	26	5	22	m 8	8	20	1
			2	10a	25	5		8	17a	16	11
Sun.	23	m	3	20	25	9	23	m 8	56	29	11
			2	52a	24	9		9	7a	17	7
Mon.	24	m	4	24	25	3	24	m 10	15	21	6
			4	0a	24	11		10	17a	18	2
Tues.	25	m	5	41	25	2	25	m 0	30a	21	3
			5	30a	23	11		11	52a	18	5
Wed.	26	m	7	2	25	7	26				
			7	0a	24	5		1	42a	20	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise:	Sunset:
20 (Thursday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38m
21 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 37m.
22 (Saturday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 36m.
23 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
24 (Monday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
25 (Tuesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34m.
26 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	8	0	35.2 p.m.
New Moon	16	3	57.5 p.m.
First Quarter	24	11	11.4 a.m.
Full Moon	1	2	1.1 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th September 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.14in., Hissar 0.28in., Ambala 0.35in. and Delhi 1.06. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Agra has had 1.09in., Mainpuri 3.51in., Jhansi 1.05in., Cawnpore 1.80in., and Allahabad 3.45in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local in west Rajputana; Jodhpur and Kotah have had 1.00in. each, Ajmer 0.16in., Jaipur 0.13in and Mount Abu 0.10in. Skies are clear in lower Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.80in and Indore 0.21in. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect except at the stations on the Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 1.28in., Khandwa 0.68in., Akola 0.29in., Nagpur 0.91in. and Raipur 0.79in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.53in., Ratnagiri 0.13in., Mormugao 0.16in. and Karwar 0.15in. Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegoan has had 0.33in., Ahmednagar 0.44in., Belgaum 0.11in. and Aurangabad 0.13in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure is shown over the northern districts of Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India West, the Konkan and Malabar and local in the north Punjab, west Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India West, local rain on the west coast of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and some showers in Gujarat and Sind. A few showers may occur also in Kathiawar, the Deccan and south-west Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 20th of September, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th Sept.) ..	92.3	77.7	54	..	0	—0.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	96.8	86.9	76	..	0	—0.17
Do. (19th Sept.) ..	97.9	88.7	75	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.4	78.4	37	..	16.98	+12.29
Rawalpindi ..	91.5	70.7	90	0.14	35.15	+13.13
Lahore	90.6	74.9	86	..	21.46	+7.01
Hissar	93.4	78.4	93	0.28	14.47	..
Ambala	84.7	72.4	90	0.35	35.78	+13.00
Delhi	77.8	73.9	95	1.06	22.48	—0.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.6	75.9	93	1.09	35.31	+12.50
Mainpuri	84.6	74.3	95	3.51	28.79	+6.55
Jhansi	85.0	75.0	86	1.05	40.02	+7.18
Cawnpore	85.0	73.1	93	1.80	40.42	+9.65
Allahabad	88.4	73.1	97	3.45	37.07	+4.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	98.1	82.0	76	..	10.28	+8.03
Karachi	82.5	73.9	95	..	4.00	—2.13
Ajmer	78.0	78.8	93	0.16	49.88	+23.36
Jaipore	84.5	73.1	94	0.18	43.31	+22.24
Kotah	87.0	74.2	95	1.00	46.74	+21.04
Mount Abu ..	67.0	62.9	100	0.10	11.69	+59.06
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	87.4	73.7	84	..	21.17	+8.21
Bhuj	84.8	76.7	87	..	12.64	—0.88
Dwarka	84.1	77.4	91	0.03	24.59	+7.92
Veraval	86.7	69.3	84	..	27.99	+2.96
Rajkot	91.0	74.6	84	0.01	20.78	+1.38
Bhavnagar Para ..	83.1	76.5	84	0.05	37.38	—0.66
Surat	89.1	75.3	87	..	36.94	+8.50
Ahmedabad	87.7	74.6	89	..	28.96	+24.18
Deesa	89.1	72.8	90	0.36	39.48	+25.15
Neemuch	79.3	71.1	92	0.21	55.09	+4.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.1	73.5	91	1.28	49.01	+0.16
Saugor	79.4	71.8	89	0.95	47.58	+7.46
Hoshangabad ..	86.4	73.4	93	0.06	28.87	+5.19
Khandwa	86.2	74.3	92	0.68	24.33	—1.45
Akola	87.0	73.5	84	0.29	22.16	—3.74
Amraoti	87.4	73.8	90	0.06	18.24	—8.78
Nagpur	85.6	73.0	91	0.91	31.42	+1.09
Chanda	88.7	74.8	91	..	42.56	+2.33
Raipur	86.9	74.3	88	0.79	35.85	+13.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.9	76.3	95	1.53	73.56	+7.32
Ratnagiri	83.7	74.1	87	0.13	35.64	+5.79
Marmugao	83.4	75.5	9	0.16	36.61	+2.82
Karwar	83.9	73.3	95	0.15	11355	+5.00
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.6	70.3	79	0.33	6.82	—10.27
Ahmednagar ..	84.9	67.0	83	0.44	13.24	—2.78
Poona	83.6	67.9	83	..	10.23	—8.29
Sholapur	88.3	69.1	79	..	17.29	—3.11
Bijapur	87.3	67.3	89	..	14.18	+1.71
Belgaum	77.9	63.9	95	0.11	30.01	—6.31
Aurangabad ..	86.2	69.5	83	0.13	24.89	+2.13
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	86.5	72.0	79	..	52.05	+17.94
Hyderabad	85.2	73.2	80	..	22.09	—0.21
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.5	73.1	93	0.34	115.34	+9.28
Calicut	84.4	73.5	90	0.04	70.11	—16.39
Cochin	85.7	78.7	80	0.78	65.54	—4.50
Colombo	85.2	74.5	86	0.72	11.75	—7.74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	89.8	73.3	86	0 96	33.96	+12.33
Bellary	91.8	72.9	69	..	12.11	+3.16
Cuddapah	94.5	78.0	67	..	15.00	—2.57
Madras	92.0	75.9	79	..	18.70	+4.44
Bangalore	82.0	65.8	92	0.26	15.54	—1.31
Coimbatore	89	70.8	86	0 32	4.96	—0.36
Trichinopoly ..	91.1	72.4	82	1 19	15.76	+6.09
Negapatam	93.9	73.8	92	..	9.12	—0.42

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 20th September, 1917, was 30.014 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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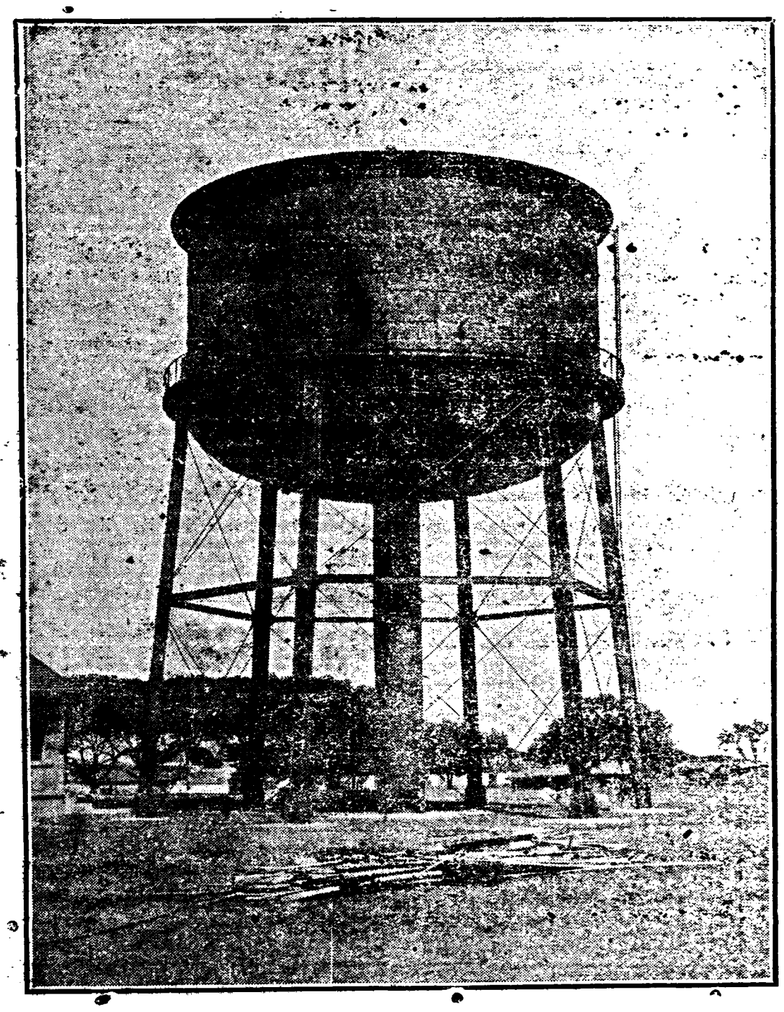

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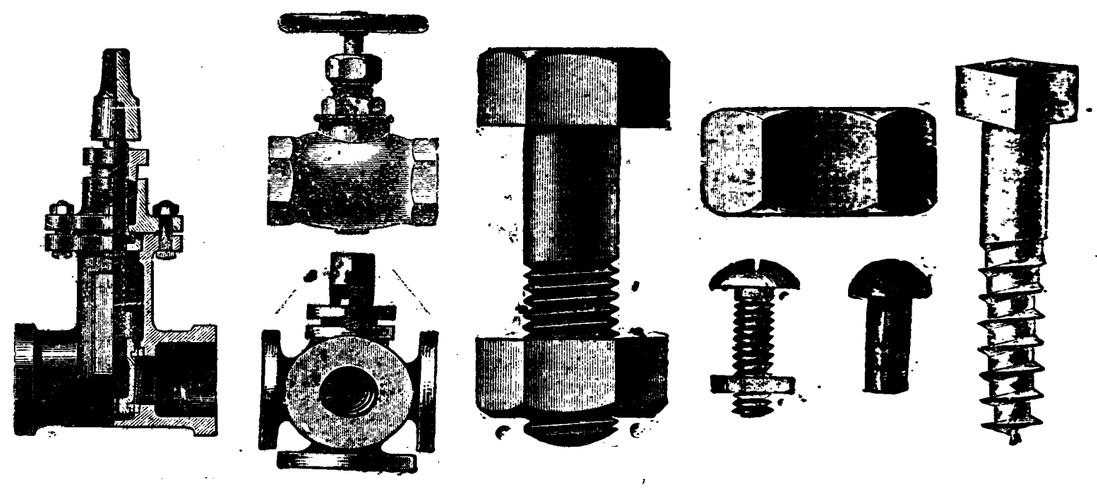

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